No. 86 1493

Supreme Court, U.S.
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IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1986

STATE BANK OF INDIA,

Petitioner,

— VS. —

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD,

Respondent,

LOCAL 6, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, AFL-CIO,

Intervening Party Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Whether the Court of Appeals' decision that the National Labor Relations Board has jurisdiction over the State Bank of India, a direct instrumentality of the Government of India, pursuant to the National Labor Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 151 *et seq.*, conflicts with the principles set forth in such decisions of this Court as *McCulloch v. Sociedad Nacional de Marineros de Honduras*, 372 U.S. 10 (1963), and *Benz v. Compania Naviera Hidalgo, S.A.*, 353 U.S. 138 (1957), or otherwise endorses the Board's abuse of its discretion.

2. Whether the Court of Appeals' decision that the State Bank of India was not entitled to an evidentiary hearing on the State Bank's objection to the representation election because of Local 6, International Federation of Health Professionals' racially inflammatory appeal, assuming that the National Labor Relations Board has jurisdiction over the State Bank, was a departure from proper standards in the administration of justice warranting the exercise of this Court's supervisory power.

LIST OF PARTIES

All parties to the proceeding in the Court whose judgment is sought to be reviewed are:

STATE BANK OF INDIA,

Petitioner-Respondent,

v.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD,

Respondent-Petitioner,

LOCAL 6, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, AFL-CIO,

Intervening Party Respondent.

LISTING PURSUANT TO RULE 28.1

Reserve Bank of India is the parent company of the State Bank of India.

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No.

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Intervening Party Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Reference to the Opinions Below

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit is officially reported at 808 F.2d 526. The National Labor Relations Board's ("Board") two decisions and orders are reported at 273 NLRB No. 38 and 273 NLRB No. 39. The opinion of the Seventh Circuit and the decisions and orders of the Board are set out in the Appendix at A-1, A-33 and A-41, respectively.*

* References herein to "A- ___" pages are to pages in the Appendix to this petition.

Statement of Grounds of Jurisdiction

(i) The judgment sought to be reviewed was entered on December 11, 1986.

(ii) Not applicable.

(iii) Not applicable.

(iv) This Court has jurisdiction to review the judgment in question by writ of certiorari pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

Statute Involved

Section 2(2) of the National Labor Relations Act ("Act"), 29 U.S.C. § 152(2), provides:

> The term "employer" includes any person acting as an agent of an employer, directly or indirectly, but shall not include the United States or any wholly owned Government corporation, or any Federal Reserve Bank, or any State or political subdivision thereof, or any person subject to the Railway Labor Act, as amended from time to time, or any labor organization (other than when acting as an employer), or anyone acting in the capacity of officer or agent of such labor organization.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The jurisdiction of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit was invoked by the State Bank of India ("State Bank") under Section 10(f) of the Act, 29 U.S.C. § 160(f), and by the National Labor Relations Board ("Board") under Section 10(e) of the Act, 29 U.S.C. § 160(e).

(1) *The State Bank of India*

The State Bank is a direct instrumentality of the Government of India. The Board itself has conceded as much in prior decisions.* Specifically, the Board has found:

> The [State Bank], which was at one time India's largest privately owned bank, was nationalized in 1955 and incorporated under a special act as the State Bank of India. By law, the government must hold at least 55 percent of the State Bank's shares. At present over 92 percent of the State Bank's stock is owned by the Reserve Bank of India, which in turn is a wholly owned and controlled agency of the Indian Government. The State Bank is run by 18 directors, of whom 16 are appointed by, or subject to approval by, the Indian Government. By law, no fewer than nine must be directly appointed by the Central Government. At present, 8 percent of the State Bank's stock is held by, and two of its directors were elected by, private persons of unspecified nationality in India. The goals of the State Bank are largely determined by the State Bank Act, orders of the Reserve Bank, and direct

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* The Board decisions and orders that are the subject of this petition do not address in detail the jurisdictional issue, *viz.* the State Bank's relationship with the Government of India, and assert that the Board is bound by its earlier holding on the issue. It is that earlier decision, reported at 229 NLRB 838 (1977), that details the Board's rationale for asserting jurisdiction over the State Bank.

requests by the Indian Central Government. In addition, Indian law provides that the State Bank must act as agent for the Reserve Bank of India ["RBI"]. RBI performs many of the functions performed by the Federal Reserve Bank, the Treasury, and other Federal Government agencies in the United States, e.g., collects taxes, holds Central Government moneys, pays checks for Central Government employees, determines and holds required reserves of banks, prints bank notes which are legal tender, and so on.

The State Bank, with Central offices in Bombay, India, does approximately one-third of the total banking business in India and acts as agent for the RBI in any location where it is established and RBI is not, performing such functions as listed above. In addition, its directors and officers have such governmental functions as the authority to authenticate official documents, to attest pension applications by Indian government employees and to certify passport applications of Indian citizens.

* * * *

The State Bank has been closely associated with the financial arrangements required for assisting the country's traditional exports of a wide variety of capital goods to various countries, Indian merchants, overseas investors, importers, and multinationals operating in India or in the location of the branch office. As part of its foreign banking business, the State Bank buys and sells foreign exchange, promotes the flow of moneys from persons of Indian descent resident in a foreign country to persons in India in order to make foreign exchange more available in India, carries lines of credit with the Indian Government as its official bank in such country, and engages in the usual

> international monetary transactions relating to international trade and investment.

State Bank of India, 229 NLRB 838, 838-39 (1977).

The State Bank operates in response to Government directives regardless of profitability. For example, the State Bank Act mandates that the State Bank open rural branches to serve the Indian people even though many of these branches operate at a loss. In addition, the Indian Government's objective of promoting the flow of dollars from persons of Indian descent in the United States to persons in India was mandated regardless of the profitability of the State Bank's branches in the United States. The State Bank may not be liquidated without permission from the Indian Government.

The State Bank's New York branch was established after permission was given by the Reserve Bank of India. Although overall policy decisions regarding overseas operations are made by the International Division of the central office in India, the day-to-day operations are the responsibility of local branch officers. The New York branch has ten managers and one auditor in supervisory positions, all of whom are on temporary assignment from India. The Chief Manager may make recommendations to Bombay as to hours, fringe benefits, and all other conditions of employment based on local New York conditions, but such decisions are subject to approval by Bombay.

(2) *The Events Preceding the Final Judgment Below*

Local 6, International Federation of Health Professionals ("Union") petitioned the Board for a representation election at the State Bank's New York branch and, pursuant to a "stipulation for certification upon consent election," the election was held on September 2, 1982.* The Union prevailed in the election by a vote of 43 to 34 — a swing of only five votes.

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* In entering the stipulation, the State Bank specifically preserved its position that it is not an employer within the meaning of the Act.

Thereafter, the State Bank filed timely objections to the election, *inter alia*, on the grounds that the Union injected racism into the pre-election campaign in a bald attempt to use racial antagonism to gain votes. Specifically, the Union distributed a letter to State Bank employees wrongfully accusing the State Bank of "trying to keep depressing conditions and low wages for its employees, because most of you are of Indian nationality and other minority groups."

The Regional Director for Region 2 of the Board recommended on October 15, 1982 that the State Bank's objections be overruled and that the Board issue a certification of representation. The Regional Director determined that no hearing on the State Bank's objections was warranted because he found that no substantial and material factual issues existed. The State Bank filed exceptions to the Regional Director's recommendations, objecting to his findings of fact and urging that a hearing on the State Bank's objections be held. On February 23, 1983, the Board adopted the Regional Director's recommendations and certified the Union as the exclusive bargaining agent for the State Bank's clerical employees.

Subsequently, the State Bank declined the Union's request to bargain. The State Bank's refusal to bargain, commonly referred to as a technical refusal to bargain, was the only way the State Bank could obtain judicial review of the Board's certification of the Union. In addition, consistent with its position that the Board improperly certified the Union, the State Bank granted a wage increase to its employees without bargaining with the Union.

(3) *The Proceedings Below*

Pursuant to charges filed by the Union, the Board's General Counsel issued two complaints alleging that the State Bank violated the Act in refusing to bargain with the Union and in unilaterally granting a wage increase. The State Bank answered the complaints, admitting that it had refused to bargain but challenging the Board's certification of the Union. In response to the General Counsel's motion for summary judgment, the

Board issued two decisions and orders, ruling that the State Bank violated the Act and directing the State Bank to bargain with the Union. 273 NLRB No. 38 (1984) (A-33) and 273 NLRB No. 39 (1984) (A-41).

The State Bank filed timely petitions with the Court of Appeals for review of the Board's orders. The Board filed cross-petitions for enforcement of its orders. The Court of Appeals granted the Board's enforcement petitions. 808 F.2d 526 (7th Cir. 1986) (A-1).

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

The decision below conflicts with the decisions of this Court regarding the Board's lack of jurisdiction over direct instrumentalities of foreign governments as recognized in *McCulloch v. Sociedad Nacional de Marineros de Honduras*, 372 U.S. 10 (1963), and *Benz v. Compania Naviera Hidalgo, S.A.*, 353 U.S. 138 (1957).

In the alternative, even if the Board correctly asserted jurisdiction over the Bank, the decision below, by approving the denial of an evidentiary hearing to the Bank on its objection to the Union's racially inflammatory appeal, was such a departure from proper standards in the administration of justice that this Court should reverse the judgment in the exercise of its supervisory power.

POINT I

THE HOLDING OF THE COURT OF APPEALS THAT THE BOARD HAS JURISDICTION OVER THE STATE BANK, A DIRECT INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, IS IN CONFLICT WITH THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN BY THIS COURT IN *McCULLOCH V. SOCIEDAD NACIONAL DE MARINEROS DE HONDURAS*, 372 U.S. 10 (1963), AND *BENZ V. COMPANIA NAVIERA HIDALGO, S.A.*, 353 U.S. 138 (1957), OR OTHERWISE ENDORSES THE BOARD'S ABUSE OF ITS DISCRETION

The State Bank is a direct instrumentality of the Government of India. Nevertheless the Board determined that it had statutory jurisdiction over the State Bank as an "employer" within the definition of Section 2(2) of the Act. The Court of Appeals improperly deferred to the Board's construction.

The Board's determination, approved by the Court of Appeals, conflicts with a clear statement by this Court. In *McCulloch v. Sociedad Nacional de Marineros*, 372 U.S. 10 (1963), this Court gave an explicit admonition that the Board not extend its jurisdiction into areas of international significance without a clear Congressional mandate:

> We therefore conclude, as we did in *Benz*, [*v. Compania Naviera Hidalgo, S.A.*, 353 U.S. 138 (1957)], that for us *to sanction the exercise of local sovereignty* under such conditions *in this "delicate field of international relations there must be present the affirmative intention of the Congress clearly expressed."* 353 U.S., at 147. Since neither we nor the parties are able to find any such clear expression, we hold that the Board was without jurisdiction to order the election.

McCulloch, supra, 372 U.S. at 21-22 (emphasis added).

The Board and Court of Appeals clearly recognized that they could not meet the burden imposed by this Court's decisions in *McCulloch* and *Benz*, and sought to distinguish those cases. Thus, the Court below wrote that "[i]n contrast to the foreign employers of foreign crewmen in *Benz* and *McCulloch*, the record establishes that the State Bank is doing business in the United States ...." (A-14). The Court of Appeals, therefore, read this Court's opinions as merely reaffirming that all United States legislation is *prima facie* territorial, and held that this Court had placed no limits on the Act's application to a foreign instrumentality "doing business in the United States". The Board and the Court below thereby ignored the serious foreign policy concerns articulated by this Court and improperly placed the burden on the State Bank to demonstrate a clearly expressed intent to exempt it from the Act.

The Board and the Court of Appeals, therefore, demonstrated a complete infidelity to the real import of the principles established by this Court in the *McCulloch* and *Benz* cases. That import, the real theme of those cases, was that the Board should not tread in the sensitive area of foreign relations — a field far outside its area of expertise — by exercising jurisdiction that would have extraterritorial effects, without a clear Congressional mandate. This Court did not find that mandate in the Act. Neither the Board nor the Court of Appeals should have found such a mandate.

Further, the exercise of jurisdiction over the State Bank threatens to cause just such extraterritorial effects. Strikes, picketing and other conduct sanctioned by U.S. labor laws could be completely disruptive of the international monetary policy carried out by the State Bank as an instrumentality of the Indian Government. (Indeed, the Union has threatened — when it was not happy with the State Bank's response to its demands — that its members working on the New York docks would boycott the movement of Indian cargo.)* Action by the Board to protect such activities,

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* It must be noted that the Union has been affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association. Indeed, the Union designated itself as "Local

(footnote continued)

thereby possibly prolonging the disruption, could provoke retaliatory action by the Indian Government.

This is precisely the sort of confrontation this Court held Congress wanted to avoid; only in the presence of a clear Congressional statement to the contrary can the possibility of such a confrontation be allowed. Accordingly, contrary to the Court of Appeals' belief, it is not the burden of the State Bank, or any other foreign instrumentality, to produce tangible documentation "demonstrating the kind of international conflict that would bar NLRB jurisdiction." (A-15). The burden is on the Board to show its statutory jurisdiction, and the Board cannot meet that burden.

Moreover, there is express evidence that Congress did not intend the Act to encompass instrumentalities of government. Specifically, Section 2(2) of the Act was amended in 1947 to exclude from the definition of "employer" "the United States or any wholly owned Government corporation, or any Federal Reserve Bank." In the Senate's Labor-Management Relations Conference Report of June 5, 1947 (93 Cong. Rec. 6593, 6599) the Senate Conference Committee reported as follows:

> In the case of instrumentalities of the United States, the conference agreement limits the exclusion to wholly owned Government corporations and to Federal Reserve banks, the latter for the reason that such banks, by their issuance of currency and acting as fiscal agents of the Treasury, perform a vital governmental function.

Clearly, Congress considered the function of acting as "fiscal agents for the Treasury" by the Federal Reserve Banks to be such "a vital government function" that the Board's jurisdiction should not extend to that function. The underlying fear was that Board law and policy could potentially interfere with

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6, International Federation of Health Professionals, International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO" in the charges which resulted in the two decisions and orders issues by the Board below (A-33, A-41).

monetary policy set by the Federal Reserve Bank, thereby creating a conflict between federal agencies. Congress expressed its preference that the agencies with expertise in monetary policy be free from interference by the Board, which has no expertise in that critical area.

This rationale applies even more forcefully to the State Bank, which is an instrumentality of a foreign government, as well as an agent for the Reserve Bank of India. Board interference with the State Bank would involve action in two sensitive areas — monetary policy and foreign policy — both of which are outside the Board's expertise. It is doubly improbable that Congress would permit the Board to interfere in two spheres when it expressly prohibited interference in one. At the very least, Congressional concern with such interference should not have been assumed away by the Board and the Court of Appeals, especially in light of the principles laid down by this Court in *McCulloch* and *Benz*.

Even assuming, *arguendo*, that the Board has statutory jurisdiction over the State Bank, it was an abuse of discretion to exercise that jurisdiction. Prior to its 1977 decision in *State Bank of India*, the Board frequently had declined to exercise jurisdiction in similar cases, without reaching the statutory question. Thus, in *British Rail-International, Inc.*, 163 NLRB 721 (1967) ("BRI"), the Board had declined jurisdiction over a corporation that was wholly owned by an instrumentality of the United Kingdom. The corporation operated in the United States and employed U.S. citizens as well as British nationals. The Board supported its decision to decline jurisdiction in *BRI* by citation to the Supreme Court's decision in *McCulloch*.

Similarly, in *AGIP, USA, Inc.*, 196 NLRB 1144 (1972), 99 percent of the corporation's stock was owned by an instrumentality of the Italian Government. Although the corporation operated in the U.S. and employed U.S. citizens exclusively, the Board declined jurisdiction and cited its *BRI* decision.

In its 1977 *State Bank* decision, the Board overruled *BRI* and *AGIP*. Finding the facts of those earlier decisions indistinguishable, the Board held that there was no public policy

that justified declining jurisdiction in such cases. Thus, the Board essentially held that the public policy concerns it recognized in 1967 and 1972 had somehow evaporated by 1977. The Board also ignored the public policy concerns expressed by the Supreme Court in *McCulloch* and *Benz*, apparently concluding that because (in its view) those cases did not limit the Board's statutory jurisdiction, they were not worth considering when deciding whether to assert discretionary jurisdiction.

The Board relied on the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act ("FSIA"), 28 U.S.C. §§ 1330, 1602 *et seq.*, as affirmative support for its decision that no policy barred the assertion of jurisdiction over the State Bank. That reliance, however, is misplaced. The FSIA was enacted in part to resolve conflicts over whether the State Department or the Courts were to decide questions of sovereign immunity. Prior to its enactment, litigants sometimes addressed their claims of sovereign immunity to the State Department rather than to the Courts. The Courts customarily deferred to the State Department, but the Department did not always rule, and some claimed that its rulings were inconsistent. By enacting the FSIA and giving jurisdiction to the district courts, Congress clearly indicated its intent that the courts should decide such issues.

Congress did not indicate, however, that the Board should decide questions related to sovereign immunity. Even the Board recognized that the statute "affords judicial, not administrative, determinations of rights growing out of such activities". *State Bank of India*, 229 NLRB at 842. Thus, the FSIA not only fails to support the Board's holding that there are no public policy reasons for the Board to refrain from taking jurisdiction, it also illustrates Congress' intent that such questions be decided by the courts. In light of this express Congressional preference, the Board should not have determined the question of sovereign immunity — one that is outside its area of expertise — and should not have asserted jurisdiction over the State Bank.

POINT II

THE HOLDING OF THE COURT OF APPEALS THAT THE STATE BANK WAS NOT ENTITLED TO AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING ON ITS OBJECTION TO THE REPRESENTATION ELECTION BECAUSE OF THE UNION'S RACIALLY INFLAMMATORY APPEAL WARRANTS THIS COURT'S EXERCISE OF ITS SUPERVISORY POWER

Assuming, *arguendo*, that the Board has statutory jurisdiction over the State Bank, the Court of Appeals' holding that the State Bank was not entitled to an evidentiary hearing on its objection to the representation election was such a departure from fair standards in the administration of justice that this Court's exercise of its supervisory power in civil matters is warranted. *See* Supreme Court Rule 17.1(a).

The Union deliberately and maliciously poisoned the preelection period with its false accusation that the State Bank discriminated against its employees "because most of you are of Indian nationality and other minority groups." Nonetheless, the Court of Appeals agreed with the "Board's decision that the Bank failed to establish a *prima facie* case of racially inflammatory conduct and therefore was not entitled to a hearing." (A-32).

In support of the denial of an evidentiary hearing to the State Bank based on the objection to this racially inflammatory conduct, both the Board and the Court of Appeals relied upon the Board's decision in *Sewell Manufacturing Co.*, 138 NLRB 66 (1962). In *Sewell*, the Board stated:

> We take it as datum that prejudice based on color is a powerful emotional force. We think it also indisputable that a deliberate appeal to such prejudice is not not intended or calculated to encourage the reasoning faculty.

What we have said indicates our belief that appeals to racial prejudice on matters unrelated to the election issues or to the union's activities are not mere "prattle" or puffing. They have no place in Board electoral campaigns. They inject an element which is destructive of the very purpose of an election. They create conditions which make impossible a sober, informed exercise of the franchise. The Board does not intend to tolerate as "electoral propaganda" appeals or arguments which can have no purpose except to inflame the racial feelings of voters in the election.

This is not to say that a relevant campaign statement is to be condemned because it may have racial overtones.

... We would be less than realistic if we did not recognize that such statements, even when moderate and truthful, do in fact cater to racial prejudice. Yet we believe that they must be tolerated because they are true and because they pertain to a subject concerning which employees are entitled to have knowledge – the union's position on racial matters.

... So long, therefore, as a party limits itself to *truthfully* setting forth another party's position on matters of racial interest and does not deliberately seek to overstress and exacerbate racial feelings by irrelevant, inflammatory appeals, we shall not set aside an election on this ground. However, the burden will be on the party making use of a racial message to establish that it was truthful and germane, and where there is doubt as to whether the total conduct of such party is within the described bounds, the doubt will be resolved against him.

Sewell, *supra*, 138 NLRB at 71-72 (emphasis in original; footnote omitted).

Thus, under *Sewell*, if any statements are racially inflammatory, the election must be overturned unless the party that raised the racial issue can prove the truthfulness of its statement. Nevertheless the Court of Appeals held that the Board was correct in denying an evidentiary hearing at which the Union would be required to meet its burden of showing the truthfulness of its statement. The Court of Appeals, distinguishing "between arousing race hatred and characterizing an employer's actions as discriminatory" (A-30), determined that the Union's racial appeal was of the latter variety and, hence, of the variety that did not warrant an evidentiary hearing.

However, this distinction is meaningful only when the truthfulness of the allegation has been established through an evidentiary hearing. Racial accusations are uniquely noxious to our society, and the inflammatory power of racial appeals is most acute in the workplace. The act of "characterizing an employer's actions as discriminatory" inevitably will have an inflammatory effect upon the workplace unless the characterization is truthful. In so sensitive an area as that of racial remarks, the truthfulness of the characterization of an employer's actions as discriminatory must not be presumed without an evidentiary hearing.

Indeed, in the 25 years since the Board, in *Sewell*, acknowledged the destructive nature of racial appeals involving blacks and whites, the use of racial epithets in the workplace has spread to other racial groups. For example, it was observed recently that, "[s]parked by economic rivalry with Asia and fueled by an influx of immigrants competing with the poor for scarce resources, racism against Asians is worsening around the U.S." *Asia Bashing*, Wall St. J., Nov. 28, 1986, at 1, col. 1. In 1962, the Board in *Sewell* found there to be a need to examine racial accusations between blacks and whites under the microscope of an evidentiary hearing. With racial appeals involving Indians and other Asians as prevalent in the workplace today as were those involving blacks and whites 25 years ago, the need to adhere to the principles of *Sewell* are more compelling than ever.

Finally, the Board's refusal to acknowledge that the State Bank was entitled to an evidentiary hearing strongly suggests that the Board, with the Court of Appeals' approval, simply has departed, without any explanation, from its prior precedent in *Sewell*. "The Board is allowed to reverse course. But it has got to give reasons, or else the reversal is arbitrary." *Continental Web Press, Inc. v. N.L.R.B.*, 742 F.2d 1087, 1093 (7th Cir. 1984). *See Motor Vehicles Manufacturers Association v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 42 (1983) ("an agency changing its course by rescinding a rule is obligated to supply a reasoned analysis for the change ...."). Accordingly, insofar as the Board departed from *Sewell*, without explanation, its decision to deny the State Bank an evidentiary hearing was arbitrary as a matter of law.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit should be granted.

Dated: New York, New York
March 11, 1987

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX

In the

United States Court of Appeals

For the Seventh Circuit

No. 85-1028

STATE BANK OF INDIA,

Petitioner,

v.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD,

Respondent.

No. 85-1029

STATE BANK OF INDIA,

Petitioner,

v.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD,

Respondent,

LOCAL 6, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, AFL-CIO,

Intervening Party Respondent.

Nos. 85-1585 & 85-1586

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD,

Petitioner,

v.

STATE BANK OF INDIA,

Respondent.

(Caption continued on following page)

Petitions for Enforcement of Orders of the National Labor Relations Board.

ARGUED FEBRUARY 19, 1986—DECIDED DECEMBER 11, 1986

Before CUMMINGS, COFFEY, *Circuit Judges*, and WILL, *Senior District Judge.**

COFFEY, *Circuit Judge*. The State Bank of India ("State Bank" or "Bank") petitions for review of two orders of the National Labor Relations Board ("Board" or "NLRB") finding that the Bank committed unfair labor practices in refusing to bargain with Local 6, International Federation of Health Professionals ("Union"), in violation of sections 8(a)(1) and (5) of the National Labor Relations Act ("Act" or "NLRA"), 29 U.S.C. § 158(a)(1) and § 158(a)(5). The Board cross-petitions for enforcement of its orders.

The Bank contests the Board's orders on four grounds. Initially, the Bank argues that because it is "a direct instrumentality of the Indian Government," it is not considered as an "employer" within the parameters of § 2(2) of the National Labor Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. § 152(2), even though it does business in this country. Next, the Bank argues that the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act ("FSIA"), 22 U.S.C. § 1330, § 1602 *et seq.* immunizes the Bank from the Board's jurisdiction. The Bank argues in the alternative that the NLRB exercise of jurisdiction over it conflicts with prior NLRB's decisions declining to exercise jurisdiction over commercial concerns owned by foreign governments and thus an abuse of discretion by the NLRB. Finally, the Bank insists that the NLRB should have granted the Bank a hearing on the Bank's objections to the representation election conducted on

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* The Honorable Hubert L. Will, Senior District Judge of the Northern District of Illinois, is sitting by designation.

September 2, 1982 at the Bank's New York branch office. We enforce the orders of the NLRB.

On July 14, 1982 the Union petitioned the NLRB for a representation election at the State Bank's New York branch, seeking to represent full-time and regular part-time tellers, clerks, clerk-typists, messengers, bookkeepers, receptionists, secretaries and machine operators. Pursuant to a "stipulation for certification upon consent election,"[1] and the Board conducted an election on September 2, 1982. The Union prevailed in the election with a majority of nine votes or forty-three to thirty-four.

The State Bank filed timely objections to the election, arguing that "the laboratory conditions necessary for a free and fair election were destroyed" because: (1) the Union or employees supporting the Union distributed to the eligible voters a forged letter dated August 30, 1982, signed by the Deputy Chief Manager of the State Bank, Mr. P.K. Bhattacharjee, that could have misled voters into believing that Bhattacharjee encouraged the employees to vote in favor of union representation; (2) the Union or its supporters on two occasions marked an "X" on the "yes" box of the sample ballot portion of an official NLRB notice of election posted in an employee lunchroom, suggesting to the voters that the NLRB favored unionization; and (3) the Union, in an effort to persuade employees to vote "Union," distributed a letter to employees that included an inflammatory racial statement that the State

[1] A "stipulation for certification upon consent election" is an agreement among labor, management and the NLRB that an election by specified voters to determine representation for a specified bargaining unit "shall be held" at a particular place and time. A stipulation of this nature replaces the hearing to determine whether a "question of representation affecting commerce exists" that is otherwise required by 29 U.S.C. § 159(c) in order to ascertain whether the Board should direct that an election be held. At the time the Bank entered into the stipulation, it pointed out that it was neither an employer within the meaning of the NLRA nor an employer over which the Board should exercise its discretionary jurisdiction.

Bank, "tr(ied) to keep depressing conditions and low wages for its employees, because most of you are of Indian nationality and other minority groups."[2]

On October 15, 1982, after investigating the State Bank's objections and receiving evidence from the parties, the NLRB Regional Director recommended that the objections of State Bank be "overruled" and that the Board issue a "certification of [bargaining] representative." The Regional Director declined to hold a hearing to resolve factual issues because, in his view, even if the evidence offered by the Bank to support its three objections were "deemed to be true . . . no substantial and material factual issues exist." With respect to the forged letter from the company (objection 1) and the twice-altered official NLRB notice of election (objection 2), the Regional Director concluded that the Bank's evidence was insufficient as a matter of law to hold the Union responsible. The Regional Director concluded that the State Bank's third objection, concerning the allegedly racially inflammatory statement, was meritless as a matter of law because the text of the letter, "although racially oriented, does not evince the prohibited motive of inflaming racial hatred merely to obtain votes . . . . Rather, [the] message to employees appears to be a permissible attempt to encourage racial pride and concerted action by minority group employees to better their wages and working conditions."

The Bank filed exceptions to the Regional Director's recommendation, arguing that the Regional Director erred in not holding a hearing and in overruling the Bank's objections. On February 23, 1983, the Board issued a deci-

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[2] The record is not clear as to the precise number of American citizens employed by the State Bank. In the Chicago branch, it appears that nine out of eleven clerical employees were American citizens. In the New York branch, forty percent of the nonmanagerial employees were American citizens. Most of the employees who were not American citizens were of Indian origin but were awaiting naturalization proceedings in this country.

sion adopting the Regional Director's recommendation and certifying the Union as the exclusive bargaining agent for the Bank's clerical employees.[3]

Subsequently, the State Bank refused the Union's request to bargain and on April 28, 1983, unilaterally awarded a retroactive wage increase to the State Bank non-managerial employees. Pursuant to the Union's charges filed with the NLRB, the NLRB's Regional Director issued two complaints alleging that the State Bank had violated sections 8(a)(5) and 8(a)(1) of the Act in refusing to bargain with

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[3] The February 23, 1983, decision reaffirmed a prior decision of the Board dated May 20, 1977, wherein the NLRB, noting the large and ever-increasing participation by foreign and foreign-controlled banks in the United States, "reexamine[d] its past policy of refusing to exercise jurisdiction over commercial activities of foreign governments or their agents occurring within the United States." *State Bank of India and Chicago Int. Bd. Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO*, 229 NLRB 838.

In *State Bank of India and Chicago Int.*, the NLRB reversed the Regional Director's decision not to assert jurisdiction, overruled its prior decisions, and directed that an election be held at the Chicago branch of the State Bank. Alluding to the structure of § 2(2), (quoted a n.7, *infra*) that grants jurisdiction over "any" person acting as an employer and excludes only very specifically limited exceptions, the Board wrote:

> "On this point, it seems enough to observe that (the Bank) is not within the terms of the exclusions . . . (The Bank) asserts that (the Union) has failed to demonstrate an 'affirmative intention of the Congress' to confer jurisdiction over an employer that is virtually the alter ego of the Government of India . . .' Under our construction of the jurisdictional provisions of the Act, it is the (Bank) who has failed to demonstrate any congressional intent to exclude such employees from the coverage of the Act or to preclude the Board from exercising jurisdiction."

229 NLRB at 840.

The Board also rejected the Bank's argument that it would be an abuse of discretion for the Board to exercise jurisdiction over the Bank in light of the Board's earlier decisions concerning jurisdiction over foreign-owned concerns doing business in this country. We discuss this part of the Board's decision below, in § II.C.

the Union and in unilaterally granting a wage increase.[4] The State Bank admitted in its answer that it had refused to bargain but contested the NLRB's certification of the Union.[5] The NLRB issued two decisions and orders ruling that the State Bank had committed violations of sections 8(a)(5) and (1) of the Act in refusing to bargain with the Union, 273 NLRB No. 38, and in unilaterally conferring a wage increase on State Bank non-managerial employees. 273 NLRB No. 39. The Board ordered the State Bank to cease and desist from these practices, and to bargain with the Union. The Bank petitioned for review[6] requesting that we set aside the two NLRB orders arguing: (1)

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[4] Section 8(a)(1) provides:

> "It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer to interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in § 7 of this Title."

29 U.S.C. § 158(a)(1).

Section 8(a)(5) provides:

> "It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer to refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees, subject to the provisions of § 9(a) of this title."

29 U.S.C. § 158(a)(5).

An employer's unilateral increase in wages constitutes an outright refusal to bargain and is therefore an unfair labor practice under § 8(a)(5). *N.L.R.B. v. Katz*, 369 U.S. 736 (1962).

[5] Direct review of the Board's decision to certify a union is available only in "very limited circumstances," none of which are present. *Peerless of America, Inc. v. N.L.R.B.*, 576 F.2d 119, 121 n.2 (7th Cir. 1978); *Herald Co. v. Vincent*, 392 F.2d 354, 357 (2d Cir. 1968). The Bank therefore obtained review of the union certification by petitioning this court for review of the Board's decision that the Bank had committed an unfair labor practice in refusing to bargain with the union. *See Peerless*, 576 F.2d at 121.

[6] Although the State Bank petitioned this court for review of both NLRB orders, it has briefed only the issues raised in the order reported at 273 NLRB No. 38 and rests its objection to the decision reported at 273 NLRB No. 39 on the arguments set forth in its brief. Both the Bank and the Board agree that if the court grants enforcement of the first order, reported at 273 NLRB No. 38, it also should enforce the order reported at No. 39. Converse-

(Footnote continued on following page)

that the NLRB lacks statutory jurisdiction over the State Bank because the State Bank is a "direct instrumentality of the Indian Government" and therefore is not an "employer" within the meaning of the NLRA, § 2(2), 29 U.S.C. § 152(2); (2) that the State Bank is immune from NLRB jurisdiction as an instrumentality of the government of India under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, 22 U.S.C. §§ 1330, 1602 *et seq.*; (3) or, in the alternative, that the NLRB abused its discretion in exercising jurisdiction over the State Bank because the Board overruled its prior decisions declining to exercise jurisdiction over instrumentalities of foreign governments doing business in this country; and (4) that the Regional Director must hold an evidentiary hearing on the State Bank's objections to the election and "certification of representative."

II

A. *The State Bank as an "employer" within § 2(2) of the NLRA.*

The State Bank asserts that as "a direct instrumentality of the Indian government" the NLRA impliedly excludes it from the jurisdiction of the NLRB.[7] The State Bank

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[6] *continued*
ly, the parties agree that if the court denies enforcement of the order in No. 38, the court should also deny enforcement of the NLRB order reported at No. 39 (Pet. Br. at 2; Resp. Br. at 8).

Although the dispute arises out of events in New York City, 29 U.S.C. § 160(f) permits the State Bank to obtain review of the Board orders "wherein [the Bank] resides or transacts business." In this case, petitioner State Bank of India also maintains an office and transacts business in Chicago, Illinois.

[7] Section 2(2) of the NLRA provides:

> "The term 'employer' includes any person acting as an agent of an employer, directly or indirectly, but shall not include the United States or any wholly owned Government corporation, or any Federal Reserve Bank, or any State or political subdivision thereof, or any person subject to the Railway Labor Act, as amended from time to time, or any labor organization (other than when acting as an employer), or anyone acting in the capacity of officer or agent of such labor organization."

29 U.S.C. § 152(2).

of India was nationalized and incorporated in India by the State Bank of India Act of 1955. The *Reserve* Bank of India, a wholly-owned and controlled agency of the Indian Government, owns more than 92% of the stock in the State Bank of India. The State Bank acts as an agent for the *Reserve* Bank of India in locations where the *Reserve* Bank is not established. Petitioner State Bank fails to explain how this agency relationship between itself and the *Reserve* Bank of India distinguishes it from American banks similarly obligated to the American Federal Reserve Bank, nor how this relationship sets the State Bank apart from any other foreign-owned commercial entity doing business in the United States. Although the American branches of the State Bank of India have assisted the *Reserve* Bank of India and the government of India in obtaining loans, making investments, buying and selling foreign currency, and financing food purchases, the State Bank performs the same services as the typical American bank and nothing in the record establishes that these operations serve to distinguish these American branches from any other bank operating in this country.

Nor do the regular operations of the State Bank or its internal organization distinguish the State Bank from American banks. The Bank maintains branch offices in New York and Chicago, as well as an agency in Los Angeles. The branch offices offer general banking services to the public, including checking and savings accounts, commercial loans, letters of credit and foreign currency exchange. In the United States, the Bank is subject to federal and state banking regulations and taxes, the Bank's deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Bank's foreign employees work in the United States subject to United States immigration law.

The upper level management of the United States branch offices of the State Bank (e.g., manager, assistant manager, accountant) are assigned to their employment positions in the United States from India on a temporary

basis. The State Bank hires all other U.S. branch employees, including those represented by the union, locally. Although the International Division of the State Bank in Bombay, India, makes all policy decisions concerning the foreign operations of the Bank, the local branch managers are responsible for day-to-day operations and local personnel decisions including the hiring and firing of employees. He also makes recommendations to the State Bank's International Division in Bombay, India concerning the hours of operation of the American branches, the fringe benefits for employees, staffing levels, conditions of employment, and matters typically the subject of employment contracts. We are told that these recommendations of the local branch managers concerning the operation of the Bank's branches in America are given great weight by the State Bank's International Division.

According to the State Bank, the import of *Benz v. Compania Naviera Hidalgo*, 353 U.S. 138 (1957), and *McCulloch v. Sociedad Nacional de Marineros*, 372 U.S. 10 (1963), is that "the Board should not tread in the sensitive area of foreign relations . . . by exercising jurisdiction that would have extra-territorial effects without a clear Congressional mandate." The Bank further maintains that by creating an exception to the definition of the term "employer" in the Act for "the United States or any wholly-owned government corporation, or any Federal Reserve Bank, or any state or political subdivision thereof. . . ." Congress "expressed its preference that the agencies with expertise in monetary policy be free from interference by the Board, which has no expertise in that critical area. This rationale applies even more forcefully to the Bank, which is an instrumentality of a foreign government, as well as an agent for the Reserve Bank of India."

The Supreme Court "has consistently declared that in passing the National Labor Relations Act, Congress intended to and did vest in the National Labor Relations Board the fullest *jurisdictional* breadth constitutionally permissible under the Commerce Clause." *N.L.R.B. v. Reliance Fuel Oil Corp.*, 371 U.S. 224, 226 (1963) (em-

phasis in original); *N.L.R.B. v. Mars Sales and Equipt. Co.*, 626 F.2d 567, 575 (7th Cir. 1980). The language of the NLRA § 2(2) on its face clearly vests jurisdiction in the Board over "any" employer doing business in this country save those Congress excepted with careful particularity.[8]

"As in all cases of statutory construction, our task is to interpret the words . . . in light of the purposes Congress sought to serve." *Chapman v. Houston Welfare Rights Org.*, 441 U.S. 600, 609 (1979). These purposes are stated in relevant part in the "Findings and Declaration of Policy" in § 1 of the NLRA, 29 U.S.C. § 151:

> "Experience has proved that protection by law of the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively safeguards commerce from injury, impairment, or interruption, and promotes the flow of commerce by removing certain recognized sources of industrial strife and unrest, by encouraging practices fundamental to the friendly adjustment of industrial disputes arising out of differences as to wages, hours, or other working conditions, and by restoring equality of bargaining power between employers and employees.
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> * * *
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> It is declared to be the policy of the United States to eliminate the causes of certain substantial obstructions to the free flow of commerce and to mitigate and eliminate these obstructions when they have occurred by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and by protecting the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection."

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[8] NLRA § 2(2) is quoted in full at n.7 *supra*.

Congress created the National Labor Relations Board to carry out these policies, and to implement them in a manner consistent with preserving interstate commerce and equality of bargaining power. Accordingly, "the Board has the duty of determining in the first instance (the jurisdiction) of the National Labor Relations Board and that the Board's determination must be accepted by reviewing courts if it has a reasonable basis in the evidence and is not inconsistent with the law." *N.L.R.B. v. E.C. Atkins & Co.*, 331 U.S. 398, 403 (1947). As the Supreme Court stated in upholding the NLRB's jurisdiction over illegal aliens as "employees" under NLRA § 2(3), "[s]ince the task of defining the term . . . is one that 'has been assigned primarily to the agency created by Congress to administer the Act' . . . the Board's construction of that term is entitled to considerable deference, and we will uphold any interpretation that is reasonably defensible." *Sure-Tan, Inc. v. NLRB*, 104 S. Ct. 2803, 2808-9 (1984).

In this case, the Board held that because the State Bank failed to establish that it fell within one of the exceptions specifically articulated in § 2(2), *expressio unius est exclusio alterius* placed the State Bank squarely within the NLRB jurisdiction. The Board's position is that the NLRA has granted it plenary jurisdiction with specific, narrow exceptions, and thus its position that Congress intended all employers to be subject to the NLRA, has been repeatedly upheld in the courts.

In *NLRB v. Catholic Bishop of Chicago*, 440 U.S. 490, 499-504 (1979), the Court excluded from the NLRA's jurisdiction under § 2(2) schools operated by the Catholic Church even though the religiously affiliated schools were not specifically excepted by the Act because "serious constitutional questions" would arise if the NLRA were construed to include church schools. Following the rule of statutory construction that "an Act of Congress ought not to be construed to violate the Constitution if any other possible construction remains available," *Id.*, the Court found that "[t]he absence of an 'affirmative intention of

Congress clearly expressed' fortifies our conclusion that Congress did not contemplate that the Board would require church-operated schools to grant recognition to Unions as bargaining agents for their teachers." 440 U.S. at 506.

Far from supporting State Bank's arguments, *Catholic Bishop of Chicago*, 440 U.S. at 506, 99 S. Ct. at 1322, affirms the NLRB's position that NLRA jurisdiction extends to "*any*" employers doing business in this country *except* those specifically excluded *unless* such a construction would violate the Constitution. The majority in *Catholic Bishop* did not conclude that there were exceptions to the employers covered by the NLRA other than those expressly excepted by Congress. The majority merely determined that since it is a settled rule of statutory construction and reasonable that an unconstitutional intent or expression will not be inferred from congressional silence, the courts must construe the NLRA to exclude any employer whose inclusion within the NLRA would violate the constitution.

The State Bank does not argue that it is a constitutionally problematic employer within the meaning of *Catholic Bishop*. Instead, it relies on another line of cases in which the Supreme Court has required an affirmative expression by Congress that a class of employers falls under the jurisdiction of the NLRB before the Court will agree that the NLRB possesses jurisdiction over that class of employers. In *Benz v. Compania Naviera Hidalgo*, 353 U.S. 138, 77 S. Ct. 699 (1957), American unions supported and participated in picketing that followed a labor dispute that erupted while the flag ship of a foreign employer was temporarily docked in a United States port. The foreign ship operated with a foreign crew employed under a labor agreement negotiated pursuant to the laws of another country. The Supreme Court explained that although Congress could have included foreign employers operating ships temporarily docked in United States waters within the jurisdiction of the NLRA:

> "It is beyond question that a ship voluntarily entering the territorial limits of another country subjects itself to the laws and jurisdiction of that country. *Wildenhus's Case*, 120 U.S. 1 (1887). The exercise of that jurisdiction is not mandatory but discretionary. Often, because of public policy or for other reasons, the local sovereign may exert only limited jurisdiction and sometimes none at all. *Cunard S. S. Co. v. Mellon*, 262 U.S. 100 (1923). It follows that if Congress had so chosen, it could have made the Act applicable to wage disputes arising on foreign vessels between nationals of other countries when the vessel comes within our territorial waters. The question here therefore narrows to one of intent of the Congress as to the coverage of the Act.
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> The parties point to nothing in the Act itself or its legislative history that indicates in any way that the Congress intended to bring such disputes within the coverage of the Act. . . . Our study of the Act [NLRA] leaves us convinced that Congress did not fashion it to resolve labor disputes between nationals of other countries operating ships *under foreign laws*."

353 U.S. at 142, 143 (footnote omitted) (emphasis added).

In *McCulloch v. Sociedad Nacional de Marineros de Honduras*, 372 U.S. 10 (1963), an American union petitioned for an election among the foreign crew members of a foreign-flag ship doing regular business with the United States. The foreign crewmen were previously certified and union-represented under foreign labor law. The Court followed its decision in *Benz*, holding that since there was no affirmative expression in the NLRA or its legislative history that Congress intended the NLRB to have jurisdiction over foreign crews on foreign ships temporarily docked in American ports, the NLRB was without authority to order a representation election for the foreign crew on a foreign ship. The Court explained that the Board's assertion of jurisdiction over "foreign seamen

aboard vessels under foreign flags has aroused vigorous protests from foreign governments and created international problems for our Government." 372 U.S. at 16-17. The Court noted that "the Board's assertion of power to determine the representation of foreign seamen aboard vessels under foreign flags has aroused vigorous protests from foreign governments and created international problems for our Government." *Id.*

In contrast to the foreign employers of foreign crewmen involved in *Benz* and *McCulloch*, the record establishes that State Bank is doing business in the United States and in fact has made it clear that they intend to expand their market share in this country. The Bank has plans to expand its operations in the United States. Further, unlike the foreign employees in *Benz* and *McCulloch* who were only temporarily located in the United States, most of State Bank's employees in its United States offices are American citizens or American residents awaiting naturalization.[9] Because these employees live and work in the United States and are subject to the obligations and responsibilities of American citizens, they are at the same time entitled to the protections and benefits our nation provides through its laws. For example, these resident employees of the State Bank would be eligible for Social Security benefits at age sixty-five under 42 U.S.C. § 1382c(a)(1).

State Bank's employees are more appropriately compared to the American employees involved in *International Longshoremen's Local 1416, AFL-CIO v. Ariadne Shipping Co.*, 397 U.S. 195 (1970), where the Supreme Court held that American residents who were employed by a foreign flag ship to do longshoreman's work were covered by the NLRA. The Court distinguished *Benz* and *McCulloch*, writing:

> "The considerations that informed the Court's construction of the statute in the cases above are clear-

[9] See note 2, *supra*.

> ly inapplicable to the situation presented here. The participation of some crew members in the longshore work does not obscure the fact that this dispute centered on the wages to be paid American residents, who were employed by each foreign ship not to serve as members of its crew but rather to do casual longshore work. There is no evidence that these occasional workers were involved in any internal affairs of either ship which would be governed by foreign law. They were American residents, hired to work exclusively on American docks as longshoremen, not as seamen on respondents' vessels."

397 U.S. at 200 (footnote omitted). In the present case as well, the labor dispute centers on the wages to be paid American residents, foreign or natural, who do nonmanagerial work for a foreign concern engaged in a commercial enterprise in this country. "The longstanding tradition of restraint in applying the laws of this country to ships of a foreign country—a tradition that lies at the heart of *Benz* and every subsequent decision—therefore is irrelevant to this case." *International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO v. Allied International, Inc.*, 456 U.S. 212, 221 (1982).

The State Bank contends that because it is a "direct instrumentality of the Indian Government," exercise of jurisdiction by the NLRB "threatens to cause extraterritorial effects . . . completely disruptive of the international monetary policy carried out by the Bank as an instrumentality of the Indian Government (which) could provoke retaliatory action by the Indian Government." We do not believe that the Bank's speculative, and undocumented assertions of a disruption in our foreign relations with the government of India come close to demonstrating the kind of international conflict that would bar NLRB jurisdiction. The State Bank while doing business in this country is subject to our Federal and State banking laws directly dealing with its banking functions while acting as an agent of the Indian Government. The State Bank

has offered no evidence to establish that allowing its American resident employees to unionize will interfere with its obligations to the *Reserve* Bank of India or disrupt the international monetary policy of the Indian government. While it is true that the NLRA exempts the United States federal reserve banks from its jurisdiction, the State Bank is not itself a reserve bank but rather a bank that acts on occasion as the agent of a foreign reserve bank.

Thus, the Bank's argument amounts to nothing more than a request that we allow it to compete in this country against United States banks that are subject to the NLRA at the expense of the nationally-mandated rights and privileges of American resident workers and reap the benefits of doing business in this country, merely because it occasionally acts as an agent of the *Reserve* Bank of India and is owned by the *Reserve* Bank. The NLRA and its legislative history clearly establish that Congress did not intend to exempt from NLRA jurisdiction a foreign enterprise with substantial commercial operations in this country and employing American residents merely because the enterprise is connected with a foreign government. Therefore, we agree with the NLRB's determination that the State Bank of India is an "employer" for purposes of the NLRA.

B. *Immunity Under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act.*

The Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act ("FSIA")[10] "codifies, as a matter of federal law, the restrictive theory of sovereign immunity." *Verlinden B.V. v. Central Bank of Nigeria*, 103 S. Ct. 1962, 1968 (1983). This restrictive theory of sovereign immunity is encapsulated in an oft-quoted statement of Chief Justice Marshall:

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[10] 28 U.S.C. §§ 1330, 1602-1611. The statute provides for jurisdiction in the federal courts to determine claims by foreign states to sovereign immunity from liability for their acts. § 1604 provides for immunity from jurisdiction of U.S. and state courts except as provided in §§ 1605 and 1607.

> "The jurisdiction of the nation within its own territory is necessarily exclusive and absolute. It is susceptible of no limitation not imposed by itself."

The Schooner Exchange v. M'Faddon, 7 Cranch 116, 135 (1812).

The State Bank argues that the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act precludes the NLRB from asserting jurisdiction over it. Thus, we must determine whether Congress intended that the FSIA immunize the State Bank of India from that portion of the United States' "necessarily exclusive and absolute" jurisdiction over employers doing business in this country that Congress vested in the NLRB.

On its face, the FSIA limits the jurisdiction of the state and federal courts, not that of the NLRB, over claims involving foreign sovereigns. The FSIA would appear to do no more than prevent the Board from seeking enforcement of its orders involving a foreign sovereign in a United States or state court. However, we need not decide the precise limits the FSIA places on NLRB jurisdiction because the commercial operations of the State Bank bring it outside the scope of the FSIA. Section 1605(a)(2) of the FSIA provides:

> "(a) A foreign state shall not be immune from the jurisdiction of courts of the United States or any of the states in any case—
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> * * *
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> (2) in which the action is based upon a commercial activity carried on in the United States by the foreign state; or upon an act performed in the United States in connection with a commercial activity of the foreign state elsewhere; or upon an act outside the territory of the United States in connection with a commercial activity of the foreign state elsewhere and that act causes a direct effect in the United States."

As defined in section 4(a) of the FSIA, "a 'commercial activity' means either a regular course of commercial conduct or a particular commercial transaction or act. The

commercial character of an activity shall be determined by reference to the nature of the course of conduct or a particular transaction or act, rather than by reference to its purpose." 28 U.S.C. § 1603(d). Specifically, the term "commercial activity" includes "a broad spectrum of endeavor, from an individual commercial transaction to a regular course of commercial conduct. . . . Certainly if an activity is customarily carried on for profit, its commercial nature could readily be assumed." H.R. Rep. No. 94-1487, 2d Sess. 16 (1976), *reprinted in* 1976 U.S. Code & Cong. Ad. News 6614-15. The House Report accompanying the FSIA clearly states that the employment of American citizens or third country nationals by the foreign state in the United States constitutes "commercial activity" and thus precludes immunity under the Act. *Id.*

In the present case, the State Bank operates branch offices in the United States furnishing the same full range of commercial banking services typically provided by American commercial banks, including checking and deposit accounts, commercial loans, letters of credit, foreign currency exchange, and time deposits.[11] The local branches of the State Bank of India employ American residents in furtherance of these commercial activities. If in fact the Bank engages in the commercial activities for the purpose of benefiting a governmental shareholder—the *Reserve* Bank of India—that fact is irrelevant under § 1603(d) since the commercial character of an operation is to be ascertained from the nature of the activity rather than its purpose. In this case our duty is clearly laid out by the text of the statute itself:

> "As to any claim for relief with respect to which a foreign state is not entitled to immunity . . . the foreign state shall be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as a private individual under like circumstances . . . ."

28 U.S.C. § 1606.

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[11] *See supra*, at 8.

C. *Abuse of Discretion*

The State Bank maintains that the Board's assertion of its jurisdiction over the Bank is an abuse of the Board's discretion in that the Board has on two previous occasions, declined to exercise jurisdiction in allegedly similar factual situations. In *British Rail International, Inc.*, 163 NLRB 721 (1967), the Board declined to exercise jurisdiction over a corporation wholly-owned by an agency of the United Kingdom. The Board specifically refused to reach the question of whether the Board had statutory jurisdiction over British National Railways pursuant to the Act, but deemed it "inappropriate to assert jurisdiction in the instant proceeding." The Board cited the Supreme Court decision in *McCulloch* without discussion for support. In *AGIP, USA, Inc.*, 196 NLRB 1144 (1972), the Board declined to assert jurisdiction over a corporation wholly-owned by the Italian government, again without reaching the question of whether the Board had statutory jurisdiction. In support of its decision, the Board in *AGIP* merely cited the *British National Railways* case without any discussion much less setting forth its reasoning.

In the 1977 NLRB decision when the Board initially asserted jurisdiction over the State Bank, the Board overruled *BRI* and *AGIP*. 229 NLRB at 842. After reviewing *Benz* and *McCulloch*, the Board determined that the concerns voiced by the Supreme Court in those decisions did not apply to the State Bank as "neither [*Benz* nor *McCulloch*] dealt with the issue of foreign governments or their agents as employers doing business within the Territorial United States." *Id.* at 841. The Board also deemed significant the fact that foreign banks were increasingly involved in American markets, and that more American residents were being employed by those foreign banks and thus determined that circumstances had changed substantially since its earlier decisions. Reflecting on the changed circumstances and the increased employment of American residents by foreign entities, the Board wrote:

> "[W]e now conclude that there is no public policy or policy of the Act which, on the ground that the em-

> ployer is discolsed [sic] to be an 'agency' or 'instrumentality' of a foreign state, justifies us to continue to decline jurisdiction in cases affecting employees in our own country whose employer engages in commercial activity which meets the Board's jurisdictional standards for such enterprises . . . . It will better effectuate the policies of the Act for the Board to assert, rather than in our discretion decline, jurisdiction . . . ."

Id. at 84.

The deference normally due the judgment of an administrative agency in the exercise of its discretion, *see Tan, Inc. v. N.L.R.B.*, 104 S. Ct. 2803, 2808-9 (1984), is all the more important when we are requested to intrude upon that agency's prosecutorial discretion. *Heckler v. Chaney*, 105 S. Ct. 1649 (1985), further restricted the scope of judicial review of agency prosecutorial decisions in articulating a presumption that the decision of an agency *not* to enforce and employ its regulatory authority in a particular case is unreviewable by a Court of Appeals. The Court concluded that in such cases, with narrow exceptions,[12] there is "no law to apply" for purposes of judicial review under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 701(a)(2). Although the NLRA specifically provides for judicial review of Board orders in §§ 10(e) and 10(f), the statutory language does not specifically articulate the "law to apply" to the NLRB's decisions to assert or not assert jurisdiction. We therefore turn to case law in order that we might ascertain whether the NLRB abused its discretion in asserting jurisdiction over the State Bank.

We held in *N.L.R.B. v. Austin Developmental Ctr., Inc.*, 606 F.2d 785, 790 (7th Cir. 1979), that the Board's decision

[12] As articulated by the concurrence in *Chaney*, there may be review where (1) an agency decides as a matter of law that it may not enforce a statute; (2) an agency engages in a pattern of nonenforcement of clear statutory language; (3) an agency has refused to enforce a regulation lawfully promulgated and still in effect; or (4) a non-enforcement violates constitutional rights. 105 S. Ct. at 1660.

to assert jurisdiction "will not be reversed absent a showing that it acted unfairly and caused substantial prejudice to the affected employer." The Board's decision to assert jurisdiction over the State Bank in this factual situation meets this test since in deciding to assert jurisdiction over the Bank, the Board enunciated a policy equally applicable to similarly situated, foreign-government-owned employers.

Further, the Board must not announce new principles (e.g. a new assertion of jurisdiction) in an adjudicative proceeding, to the prejudice of those affected, where the failure of the agency to proceed by rule-making would constitute an abuse of discretion. *See N.L.R.B. v. Wyman-Gordon Co.*, 394 U.S. 759, 765-766 (1969); *N.L.R.B. v. Bell Aerospace*, 416 U.S. 267, 294 (1974). However, as *Wyman-Gordon* and *Bell Aerospace* make clear, "the Board is not precluded from announcing new principles in an adjudicative proceeding and . . . the choice between rule-making and adjudication lies in the first instance within the Board's discretion." *Bell Aerospace*, 416 U.S. at 294. In *Bell Aerospace* the Supreme Court held that the NLRB could decide on a case-by-case basis whether buyers constituted "managerial employees" for purposes of the NLRA. In the present case, just as in *Bell Aerospace*, "[t]he Board . . . has reason to proceed with caution, developing its standards in a case-by-case manner with attention to the specific character" of the parties before it. 416 U.S. at 294, 94 S. Ct. at 1772. Specifically, the very arguments that the State Bank of India makes—that the NLRB should tread carefully when its decisions might affect the monetary policy of a foreign nation—support the Board's choice of overruling its prior policy in an adjudication rather than a rule-making proceeding.

Finally, the NLRB's decision to shift and reverse its former policy toward employers such as the State Bank of India must necessarily be grounded in a "reasoned analysis in support of the change." *Local 1384, UAW v. N.L.R.B.*, 756 F.2d 482, 493 (7th Cir. 1985). As we wrote in *Austin*, the NLRB "may depart from previously

established guidelines when to do so will, in the Board's judgment, effectuate the purposes of the Act." 606 F.2d at 790. "An administrative agency . . . must be allowed substantial flexibility to adapt its standards to changing conditions . . . ." *Id.*, n.10.

The Board specifically found that asserting jurisdiction over the State Bank would effectuate the purposes of the NLRA given the expanded commercial activities of foreign-government-owned employers like the State Bank of India in our country, and the increasing number of American resident employees hired by them. We have no basis for disagreeing with that conclusion, or the reasoning the NLRB articulated in reaching it. Indeed, that conclusion is in harmony with Congress' declaration of policy in 29 U.S.C. § 151, set out above at page 10, and with the Supreme Court's opinion in *Ariadne Shipping Co.*, *supra*. We therefore hold that the NLRB did not abuse its discretion in reversing prior policy and exercising jurisdiction over the State Bank.

III

We next consider whether the Board should have granted the State Bank a hearing on the Bank's objections to the representation election. In so doing, we note that "Congress has entrusted the Board with a wide degree of discretion in establishing the procedure and safeguards necessary to insure the fair and free choice of bargaining representatives by employees." *N.L.R.B. v. A.J. Tower Co.*, 329 U.S. 324, 330, 67 S. Ct. 324, 328 (1946). This court has considered the Board's authority to regulate elections as "plenary," *Mosey Mfg. Co., Inc. v. N.L.R.B.*, 701 F.2d 610, 615 (7th Cir. 1983) (en banc), and determined that "[t]he burden is on the challenger to show adequate reason for setting an election aside." *Advertisers Mfg. Co. v. NLRB*, 677 F.2d 544, 546 (7th Cir. 1982). "That burden is 'heavy' requiring that the challenger produce 'specific evidence' of conduct so glaring as to impair employees' freedom of choice." *Id.* (citations omitted). Furthermore, "[t]he Board is entitled to rely on

the Regional Director's report in the absence of specific exceptions supported by offers of proof of facts contrary to the Regional Director's findings." *NLRB v. Chicago Marine Containers, Inc.*, 745 F.2d 493, 496 (quoting *NLRB v. Advanced Systems, Inc.*, 681 F.2d 570, 572 (9th Cir. 1982)). A party "is entitled to a hearing only when it raises substantial and material factual issues and proffers evidence that establishes a prima facie case for setting aside the election." *Chicago Marine Containers*, 745 F.2d at 496. We must determine whether the Board's conclusion that the Bank failed to present a prima facie case warranting an evidentiary hearing is supported by substantial evidence in the record. *Id.* at 496 n.2. Accordingly, we examine the objections that State Bank raised against the election before the NLRB: (1) that the union (or union supporting employees) distributed an altered memo signed by the State Bank's president that misled the Bank's employees; (2) that union supporters defaced the official notice of election posted by the NLRB so as to mislead State Bank employees; and (3) that a letter the union distributed which alleged that State Bank discriminated against its employees on the basis of race prevented a fair election.

A. *The Altered Bank Memorandum*

The State Bank's initial objection to the election alleged that the Union or employees supporting the Union distributed an altered copy of a memorandum signed by the Bank's Chief Deputy Manager, Mr. Bhattacharjee, to employee voters that misled the voters to believe that Mr. Bhattacharjee favored the union in the election. The original memo was distributed three days before the election and contained a series of questions and answers about the procedures of the representation election. The last line of the memo stated, "I urge each of you to vote . . . and I sincerely hope you vote 'no'." The State Bank submitted evidence to the Regional Director revealing that shortly after the original Bank memo was distributed, at least three unit employees saw a copy of the memo that had

been altered, to read ". . . I sincerely hope you vote '*yes*'," which was in the possession of a known union supporter.

The Regional Director decided that this evidence did not support the inference that the Union or its agent altered the memo. The Regional Director also observed that the memo was only one of more than ten memoranda distributed by the State Bank concerning the election, and except for the altered memo, all of the memoranda made perfectly clear that the State Bank opposed certification of the union. In the judgment of the Regional Director, any voter who viewed the memorandum would realize that it was contrary to all other information the State Bank provided and thus was a hoax.

The State Bank argues that as a matter of law it is not required to fix responsibility for an alteration of a document to the union to set aside an election. It also contends that the evidence it presented permits an inference that the Union was responsible for the alteration and that a hearing would have uncovered additional facts to further support this inference. The State Bank also maintains that its evidence proves that at least one employee came forward and stated he was confused by the altered memo because the employee who brought the altered memo to the Bank's attention stated that he was in fact confused and wished to check the original.

In *Midland National Life Insurance Co.*, 263 NLRB 127, 131 (1982), the Board held that it would set aside an otherwise valid election on the basis of a *party's* alleged campaign misrepresentations only when the *manner* of deception made voters incapable of recognizing "mere propaganda of a particular party . . . for what it is."

> "In sum, . . . we will no longer probe into the truth or falsity of the parties' campaign statements, and . . . we will not set elections aside on the basis of misleading campaign statements. We will, however, intervene in cases where a party has used forged

> documents which render the voters unable to recognize propaganda for what it is. Thus, we will set an election aside not because of the substance of the representation, but because of the deceptive manner in which it was made, a manner which renders employees unable to evaluate the forgery for what it is. . . . [W]e will continue to protect against other campaign conduct, such as threats, promises, or the like, which interferes with employee free choice."

263 NLRB 133.

The Bank established only that a Union supporter was in possession of the memo. The Bank has failed to establish that a *party* (here the Union) was responsible for the purported forgery. This court has traditionally upheld the NLRB's assertion that the improper acts of a third party are less damaging to the validity of an election than acts of the union or the employer. *Tuf-Flex Glass v. NLRB*, 715 F.2d 291, 296 (7th Cir. 1983). *See also NLRB v. ARA Services, Inc.*, 717 F.2d 57, 66 (3d Cir. 1983) (Board policy of giving lesser weight to third party misconduct bears a rational relationship to the policies of the Act). In *Tuf-Flex*, we held that in the absence of conduct "by the union sufficient to signal to the employees that [an individual] was anything more than an enthusiastic supporter," the actions of the "most active 'union man' " were not attributable to the union. 715 F.2d at 296. Moreover, "[t]he test of agency in the union election context is stringent, involving a demonstration that the *union* placed the employee in a position where he appears to act as its representative." *Id.* (emphasis in original). Accepting the Bank's evidence as true, and applying this standard, we do not agree with the State Bank's conclusion that the union was responsible for the forged letter. The mere speculative hope that some person might testify at a hearing and implicate the union is insufficient to constitute a prima facie case that would require the NLRB to hold a hearing. As we have repeatedly held in analyzing the burden a party must meet to raise an issue of fact in avoiding summary judgment, "a party may not rest on

mere allegations or denials . . . [and] a bare contention that an issue of fact exists is insufficient to raise a factual issue." *Posey v. Skyline Corp.*, 702 F.2d 102, 105 (7th Cir. 1983). The *Tuf-Flex* standard is even stricter than the standard for avoiding summary judgment. A lesser standard would allow one who fears the outcome of the election to force the election to be set aside merely by creating a misrepresentation.

Furthermore, the Regional Director and the Board found that the State Bank's assertion that the forged letter "interfere[d] with employee free choice," *Midland*, *id.*, was not credible. We will not overturn a Board decision based on findings that call into play the very knowledge, experience and expertise in labor problems that the Board possesses. The State Bank's numerous memoranda to the employees discussing the election should have made the employees aware of the State Bank's adverse opinion of the union. The only evidence the Bank presented to demonstrate voter confusion was that an employee *checked with the Bank Supervisor once he realized that the forged letter was inconsistent with the Bank's stated policy against the union.* Therefore, the Bank's own evidence established that the allegedly confused employee was well aware of how the company wanted employees to vote at the election.

Since the Bank failed to make a prima facie case that the Union was responsible for the alleged forgery and since the Regional Director reasonably concluded that voters were unlikely to be deceived, we affirm the Board's holding that no hearing concerning the alleged forgery was required.

B. *The Defaced Notice of Election*

The State Bank's second objection to the election alleged that on two occasions an official notice of election containing a sample ballot posted in an employee lunchroom was defaced. On August 30 or 31, an unidentified person marked an "X" in the "yes" box (a vote for union rep-

resentation) of the sample ballot. On September 1 another unknown person marked "X" on a piece of protective plastic directly over the "yes" box of the sample box. On the first occasion, the notice was replaced within twenty-four hours. On the second occasion, the "X" was wiped off the plastic covering on the morning of the election. The Regional Director accepted the Bank's allegations regarding the defaced sample ballots as true, and, once more found that the State Bank had failed to establish that the Union was responsible for the alleged misconduct. The Regional Director "overruled" the State Bank's objection to the election, reasoning that it was "doubtful . . . that employees would gain the impression that the Board was encouraging them to vote for that party in the election, especially where, as here, the notices were covered in an obvious (although unsuccessful) attempt to prevent further alteration." The State Bank asserts that the NLRB's decision to dispense with a hearing prevented the State Bank from proving that the Union was responsible. The Bank also contends that the altered sample ballots were fatal to the validity of the election, under the Board's recent decision in *SDC Investments, Inc.*, 274 NLRB 78, 118 LRRM 1410 (1985).

In *SDC*, the Board held that distribution of copies of an official NLRB ballot handwritten in Spanish "Remember to Vote Yes . . ." justified setting aside a certification election. "The crucial question [is] whether the altered ballot in issue is likely to have given voters the misleading impression that the Board favored one of the parties to the election . . . . We reject the view that the mere existence of an altered ballot is a *per se* violation . . . ." 118 LRRM at 1412.

In *SDC*, the Spanish "Remember to Vote Yes . . . ." was integrated into what purported to be an exact Spanish translation of the entire text of the Board's English Ballot. It is probable that those employees reading the Spanish version would not recognize that the "Remember to Vote Yes" constituted an alteration of the English version that they could not read. Those employees would

therefore presume the Spanish version was an authentic translation and thus infer that the Board favored the union.

In the present case, the defacement of the posted sample ballot was an obvious alteration of the Board's Notice of Election. The defaced sample ballot contained language that made it clear that the Board did not favor the Union. For example, to the right of the defacement, the Notice explicitly reads: "The National Labor Relations Board as an agency of the United States Government does not endorse any choice in the election." Directly above this, in large blue letters, is printed "The National Labor Relations Board protects your right to a free choice."

The evidence presented by the State Bank establishes that the defacements were corrected shortly after they were discovered. The Notice was defaced for only a short period of time and if employees were continually scrutinizing the notice of election with the scrupulous attention to the Board's views that the Bank suggests they were, they would have noticed the corrected ballot and the language accompanying it that made it clear that the Board did not favor the Union.

Furthermore, as with the forged letter, the State Bank has failed to meet the *Tuf-Flex* "strict standard" prohibiting the weak inference that the union is responsible for the actions of unidentified persons. *Accord N.L.R.B. v. Fuel Gas*, 674 F.2d 529, 531 (6th Cir. 1982) ("To hold that a simple incident involving an anonymous pencil marking penciled on a sample ballot automatically indicates an unfair election would [be] beyond the limits of reason and common sense.")

The Bank failed to produce any evidence linking the Union, rather than an over-zealous union supporter with marking the sample ballots. Furthermore, the altered ballots displayed with the official notice of election were quickly replaced by unaltered ballots, and the Bank has offered no evidence to contradict the Regional Director's and the Board's expert judgment that employees were

unlikely to be misled. Therefore, we uphold the decision of the Board and the Regional Director that the State Bank failed to make a *prima facie* case necessitating a hearing on this objection.

C. *The alleged "appeal to racial prejudice."*

A Union letter dated August 18 distributed to eligible employee voters stated in part:

> "The State Bank of India is trying to keep depressed conditions and low wages for its employees, because most of you are of Indian nationality and other minority groups."

The State Bank filed its objections with the Regional Director that this letter's reference to racism so tainted the election atmosphere that a fair election could not be held. The Regional Director concluded that the letter "does not evince the prohibited motive of inflaming racial hatred merely to obtain votes . . . . Rather [the union's] message to employees appears to be a permissible attempt to encourage racial pride and concerted action by minority group employees to better their wages and working conditions."

The Board has held that there is no shelter or absolution for a party's attempt to force the election or defeat of a union by arousing vicious race-hatred. *Sewell Mfg. Co.*, 138 NLRB 66 (1962). The free choice and fairness in union elections that Congress intended will be swept aside by an undertow of inflamed racial prejudice. We have joined with other courts in upholding the Board's policy, that an otherwise valid election will be set aside when a party "deliberately seek[s] to overstress and exacerbate racial feelings by irrelevant, inflammatory appeals." *Sewell*, 138 NLRB at 72. *See, e.g., Peerless of America v. N.L.R.B.*, 576 F.2d 119, 125 (7th Cir. 1978); *N.L.R.B. v. Utel Int'l*, 750 F.2d 177, 179 (2d Cir. 1984); *N.L.R.B. v. Silverman's Men's Wear, Inc.*, 656 F.2d 53 (3d Cir. 1981); *N.L.R.B. v. Baltimore Luggage Co.*, 387 F.2d 744 (4th Cir. 1967); *N.L.R.B. v. Sumter Plywood*

Corp., 535 F.2d 917 (5th Cir. 1976); *Arlington Hotel Co., Inc. v. N.L.R.B.*, 712 F.2d 333 (8th Cir. 1983).

We must examine allegedly inflammatory racial appeals to determine if they are truly racially inflammatory and assess the relationship of an inflammatory racial appeal to the overall theme of the campaign. *Peerless*, *supra*. Much hangs on these two determinations, for "[i]f . . . racial or sexual remarks . . . do not form the core or theme of the campaign . . . and if the remarks are not inflammatory, they should be reviewed [only] under the standards applied to other types of misrepresentation." *Peerless*, 576 F.2d at 125. These "standards applied to other types of misrepresentation" are precisely those *Midland* standards we discussed above in analyzing the forged Bank letter: the NLRB will intervene in an election only if "voters are unable to recognize propaganda for what it is." *Midland National Life Insurance Co.*, 263 NLRB 127, 133 (1982).

A statement is racially inflammatory if on its face it is intended to produce or exploit strong racial prejudice, and is in fact likely to produce or exploit such racial prejudice. *Cf. Brandenburg v. Ohio*, 395 U.S. 444, 447 (1969); *Collin v. Smith*, 578 F.2d 1197, 1203-1204 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 439 U.S. 916 (1978). In the present case, the text of the disputed statement ("The State Bank of India is trying to keep depressed conditions and low wages for its employees, because most of you are of Indian nationality and other minority groups") urges the employees to vote for the union *not* by appealing to and arousing their racial prejudice, but rather by contending that the Bank itself was taking advantage of their inability to protect their own interest because of their minority status. Unlike *Sewell*, where the employer urged the employees to vote against the union because the union was involved with black people, here the union is urging the employees to vote for the union to *prevent* discrimination. This distinction between arousing race hatred and characterizing an employer's actions as discriminatory brings this case

squarely within our holding in *Peerless*, 576 F.2d at 122, that a union's claim that management discriminated on the basis of race, sex and national origin was not an inflammatory racial appeal. *Accord N.L.R.B. v. Utell Intern, Inc.*, 750 F.2d 177, 179 (2d Cir. 1984). As the Board concluded in *Sewell*, "a relevant campaign statement [should not] be condemned because it may have racial overtones." 138 N.L.R.B. at 71. Although the Union's statement here had "racial overtones," the statement was relevant to the working conditions and wages of the employees the union sought to represent.

Nor does the Union's alleged racial appeal satisfy the second prong of the analysis—that the alleged inflammatory racism be sufficiently close to the core theme of the campaign. The Union remark was a single sentence at the end of a long letter urging support for the union. This long letter in turn was one of many communications from the union to the employees presenting reasons for voting for the union. Thus this case is very different from previous cases in which racially inflammatory appeals were at the core of an election campaign. For example, in *NLRB v. Katz*, 701 F.2d 703 (7th Cir. 1983), allies of the union discussed the movie " 'Holocaust' with the employees and also stated [Mr.] and Mrs. Katz are Jewish and they're getting rich while we're getting poor." On another occasion an employee told other employees that "Jews killed the Nazis— . . . the Jews marched in Skokie to keep the blacks out." The remarks in *Katz* were central to the union campaign while the remark before us in this case was isolated. While the comment in this case addresses the working conditions and wages of the employees, the comments in *Katz* discussing the Holocaust and Jews killing the Nazis were not relevant to any issues in the representation election. Furthermore, as in *NLRB v. Chicago Marine Container, Inc.*, 745 F.2d 493, (7th Cir. 1984), the union statement concerned a matter arguably within the knowledge of the employees, i.e., whether the State Bank had racist intentions. "Therefore, the employees . . . were entirely capable of evaluating the statements

for what they were—mere opinions." *Id.* at 498. The record thus contains substantial evidence supporting the Board's decision that the Bank failed to establish a *prima facie* case of racially inflammatory conduct and therefore was not entitled to a hearing.

IV

The orders of the National Labor Relations Board are ordered ENFORCED.

A true Copy:

Teste:

Clerk of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit

State Bank of India *and* Local 6, International Federation of Health Professionals, International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO. Case 2-CA-19487

14 December 1984

DECISION AND ORDER

By Chairman Dotson and Members Zimmerman and Dennis

Upon a charge filed by the Union on 8 March 1983[1] the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board issued a complaint 18 March against the Bank, the Respondent, alleging that it has violated Section 8(a)(5) and (1) and Section 2(6) and (7) of the National Labor Relations Act. Copies of the charge and the complaint were duly served on the parties to this proceeding.

The complaint alleges that on 23 February following a Board election in Case 2-RC-19372, the Union was certified as the exclusive collective-bargaining representative of the Bank's employees in the unit found appropriate.[2] The complaint further alleges that since 17 March the Bank has refused to bargain with the Union. On 23 March the Bank filed its answer admitting in part and denying in part the allegations in the complaint.

On 5 April the General Counsel filed a Motion for Summary Judgment. On 14 April the Board issued an order transferring the proceeding to the Board and a Notice to Show Cause why

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[1] All dates are 1983 unless otherwise noted.

[2] Official notice is taken of the record in the representation proceeding, Case 2-RC-19372, as the term "record" is defined in Secs. 102.68 and 102.69(g) of the Board's Rules and Regulations, Series 8, as amended. See *LTV Electro Systems*, 166 NLRB 938 (1967), enfd. 388 F.2d 683 (4th Cir. 1968); *Golden Age Beverage Co.*, 167 NLRB 151 (1967), enfd. 415 F.2d 26 (5th Cir. 1969); *Intertype Co. v. Penello*, 269 F. Supp. 573 (D.C. Va. 1967); *Follett Corp.*, 164 NLRB 378 (1967), enfd. 397 F.2d 91 (7th Cir. 1968); Sec. 9(d) of the NLRA, as amended.

the motion should not be granted. The Bank filed a brief opposing the General Counsel's Motion for Summary Judgment.

The National Labor Relations Board has delegated its authority in this proceeding to a three-member panel.

Ruling on Motion for Summary Judgment

In its response to the Notice to Show Cause, the Bank contends that the Board should deny the Motion for Summary Judgment and dismiss the complaint in its entirety because: (1) the Bank is a direct instrumentality of the Government of India and therefore is not an "employer" as that term is defined in the National Labor Relations Act or, in the alternative, is an employer over which the Board, in its discretion, should not exercise jurisdiction; (2) the Bank's objections to the election in the underlying representation proceeding are valid; and (3) the Board denied the Respondent due process in the representation case by failing to hold a hearing on the Bank's objections and by failing to consider the entire administrative record which was before the Regional Director in that case. Should the Board fail to dismiss the complaint, the Bank requests that the Board order a hearing on its objections or at least make a de novo review of the entire administrative record that was before the Regional Director.

The General Counsel asserts that all material issues have been previously decided. We agree with the General Counsel.

The record, including the record in Case 2-RC-19372, discloses that an election was held on 2 September 1982 pursuant to a Stipulated Election Agreement. The tally of ballots shows that of 83 eligible voters, 43 cast valid votes for and 34 against the Union; there were no challenged ballots. After conducting an investigation of the Bank's objections, the Regional Director on 15 October 1982, issued his Report recommending that the Bank's objections be overruled. The Bank filed exceptions to the Regional Director's Report. On 23 February the

Board found no merit in the Bank's exceptions and certified the Union as the exclusive bargaining representative of the Bank's employees in the stipulated unit.[3]

By letter dated 4 March the Union noted its certification by the Board and demanded that the Bank bargain with it. By letter dated 17 March the Bank's attorney notified the Union that the Bank considered the Board's certification of the Union to be wrong and that it would therefore decline to bargain with the Union. The Bank has refused at all times since 17 March to bargain with the Union.

It is well settled that in the absence of newly discovered and previously unavailable evidence or special circumstances, a respondent in a proceeding alleging a violation of Section 8(a)(5) is not entitled to relitigate issues that were or could have been litigated in a prior representation proceeding.[4]

All issues raised by the Bank were or could have been litigated in the prior representation proceeding. The Bank does not offer to adduce at a hearing any newly discovered and previously unavailable evidence, nor does it allege any special circumstances that would require the Board to reexamine the decision made in the representation proceeding.[5] We therefore find that the Bank has not raised any issue that is properly litigable in this unfair labor practice proceeding. Accordingly we grant the Motion for Summary Judgment.

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[3] Chairman Dotson did not participate in the underlying representation proceeding.

[4] See *Pittsburgh Glass Co. v. NLRB*, 313 U.S. 146, 162 (1941); Rules and Regulations of the Board, Secs. 102.67(f) and 102.69(c).

[5] In addition to its claim that the Board incorrectly failed to grant its exceptions in the underlying representation case, the Bank contends that the Board does not have jurisdiction over it because it is a direct instrumentality of the Government of India and therefore it is not an "employer" as that term is defined in the Act. The Board rejected this argument in *State Bank of India*, 229 NLRB 838 (1977), and that decision is controlling here. See also *State Bank of India*, 262 NLRB 1108 (1982).

(footnote continued)

On the entire record, the Board makes the following

Findings of Fact

I. JURISDICTION

The Bank is a financial institution organized under the laws of India and licensed to do business in the State of New York, with a place of business at 460 Park Avenue, New York, New York. Annually, in the course and conduct of its business operations, the Respondent derives gross revenues in excess of $1 million, and it engages in interstate financial transactions in excess of $100,000 from its New York place of business.

We find that the Bank is an employer engaged in commerce within the meaning of Section 2(6) and (7) of the Act and that the Union is a labor organization within the meaning of Section 2(5) of the Act.

II. ALLEGED UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES

A. *The Certification*

Following the election held 2 September 1982 the Union was certified 23 February 1983 as the collective-bargaining representative of the employees in the following appropriate unit:

> All full-time and regular part-time employees employed by the Employer at its 460 Park Avenue, New York, New York facility including tellers, clerks,

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The Respondent further contends that the Board denied it due process in the underlying representaton proceeding because the Board did not have before it statements of witnesses on which the Regional Director relied in reaching his decision. We find no merit in this contention. See *Frontier Hotel*, 265 NLRB 343 (1982).

Member Dennis finds it unnecessary to rely on Frontier Hotel in rejecting the Respondent's due process contention. She relies instead on the failure of the Respondent's evidence, taken as true, to warrant setting aside the election.

clerk-typists, messengers, bookkeepers, receptionists, secretaries, and machine operators, but excluding all officers, managerial and professional employees, confidential employees, India-based temporary and other temporary employees, maintenance employees, guards and supervisors as defined in the Act.

The Union continues to be the exclusive representative under Section 9(a) of the Act.

B. *Refusal to Bargain*

Since 4 March the Union has requested the Bank to bargain, and since 17 March the Bank has refused. We find that this refusal constitutes an unlawful refusal to bargain in violation of Section 8(a)(5) and (1) of the Act.

Conclusions of Law

By refusing on and after 17 March to bargain with the Union as the exclusive collective-bargaining representative of employees in the appropriate unit, the Bank has engaged in unfair labor practices affecting commerce within the meaning of Section 8(a)(5) and (1) and Section 2(6) and (7) of the Act.

Remedy

Having found that the Respondent has violated Section 8(a)(5) and (1) of the Act, we shall order it to cease and desist, and to bargain on request with the Union, and, if an understanding is reached, to embody the understanding in a signed agreement, and to provide the Union on request information necessary for collective bargaining.

To ensure that the employees are accorded the services of their selected bargaining agent for the period provided by law, we shall construe the initial period of the certification as beginning the date the Respondent begins to bargain in good faith with the Union. See *Mar-Jac Poultry Co.*, 136 NLRB 785 (1962); *Lamar Hotel*, 140 NLRB 226, 229 (1962), enfd. 328 F.2d 600

(5th Cir. 1964), cert. denied 379 U.S. 817 (1964); *Burnett Construction Co.*, 149 NLRB 1419, 1421 (1964), enfd. 350 F.2d 57 (10th Cir. 1965).

ORDER

The National Labor Relations Board orders that the Respondent, State Bank of India, New York, New York, its officers, agents, successors, and assigns, shall

1. Cease and desist from

(a) Refusing to bargain with Local 6, International Federation of Health Professionals, International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO as the exclusive bargaining representative of the employees in the bargaining unit.

(b) In any like or related manner interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed them by Section 7 of the Act.

2. Take the following affirmative action necessary to effectuate the policies of the Act.

(a) On request, bargain with the Union as the exclusive representative of the employees in the following appropriate unit on terms and conditions of employment and, if an understanding is reached, embody the understanding in a signed agreement, and provide the Union, on request, information necessary for collective bargaining:

> All full-time and regular part-time employees employed by the Employer at its 460 Park Avenue, New York, New York facility including tellers, clerks, clerk-typists, messengers, bookkeepers, receptionists, secretaries, and machine operators, but excluding all officers, managerial and professional employees, confidential employees, India-based temporary and other temporary employees, maintenance employees, guards and supervisors as defined in the Act.

(b) Post at its New York, New York facility copies of the attached notice-marked "Appendix."[6] Copies of the notice, on forms provided by the Regional Director for Region 2, after being signed by the Respondent's authorized representative, shall be posted by the Respondent immediately upon receipt and maintained for 60 consecutive days in conspicuous places including all places where notices to employees are customarily posted. Reasonable steps shall be taken by the Respondent to ensure that the notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by any other material.

(c) Notify the Regional Director in writing within 20 days from the date of this Order what steps the Respondent has taken to comply.

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[6] If this Order is enforced by a Judgment of a United States Court of Appeals, the words in the notice reading "Posted by Order of the National Labor Relations Board" shall read "Posted Pursuant to a Judgment of the United States Court of Appeals enforcing an Order of the National Labor Relations Board."

APPENDIX

Notice To Employees
Posted By Order Of The
National Labor Relations Board
An Agency of the United States Government

The National Labor Relations Board has found that we violated the National Labor Relations Act and has ordered us to post and abide by this notice.

WILL NOT refuse to bargain collectively concerning rates of pay, wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with Local 6, International Federation of Health Professionals, International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO as the exclusive representative of the employees in the bargaining unit described below.

WE WILL NOT in any like or related manner interfere with, restrain, or coerce you in the exercise of the rights guaranteed you by Section 7 of the Act.

WE WILL, on request, bargain with the Union and put in writing and sign any agreement reached on terms and conditions of employment for our employees in the bargaining unit:

> All full-time and regular part-time employees employed by us at our 460 Park Avenue, New York, New York facility including tellers, clerks, clerk-typists, messengers, bookkeepers, receptionists, secretaries, and machine operators, but excluding all officers, managerial and professional employees, confidential employees, India-based temporary and other temporary employees, maintenance employees, guards and supervisors as defined in the Act.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

State Bank of India *and* Local 6, International Federation of Health Professionals, International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO. Case 2-CA-19667

14 December 1984

DECISION AND ORDER

By Chairman Dotson and Members Zimmerman and Dennis

Upon a charge filed by the Union on 26 May 1983[1] the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board issued a complaint 20 July against the Bank, the Respondent, alleging that it has violated Section 8(a)(5) and (1) of the National Labor Relations Act. Copies of the charge and the complaint were duly served on the parties to this proceeding.

The complaint alleges that about 28 April the Respondent, without notice to or bargaining with the Union, granted a wage increase to unit employees effective retroactively to 1 April. On 2 August the Respondent filed its answer to the complaint admitting in part and denying in part the allegations of the complaint.

On 17 October the General Counsel filed a Motion for Summary Judgment. On 19 October the Board issued an order transferring the proceeding to the Board and a Notice to Show Cause why the motion should not be granted. The Bank filed a response.

The National Labor Relations Board has delegated its authority in this proceeding to a three-member panel.

Ruling on Motion for Summary Judgment

In its response to the Notice to Show Cause, the Bank contends that the Board should deny the Motion for Summary

[1] All dates are in 1983 unless otherwise indicated.

Judgment and dismiss the complaint in its entirety because: (1) The Bank is a direct instrumentality of the Government of India and therefore is not an "employer" as that term is defined in the National Labor Relations Act or in the alternative is an employer over which the Board in its discretion should not exercise jurisdiction; (2) there is now pending before the Board a related Motion for Summary Judgment which presents a threshold issue testing the underlying certification; and (3) the Respondent promised the wage increase to its employees in October 1982 and the increase was given as of a date the Bank traditionally has granted salary increases.

In his Motion for Summary Judgment, the General Counsel asserts that the Bank is raising issues which were raised and determined or could have been raised and determined in the underlying representation proceeding. We agree with the General Counsel.

In a letter dated 4 March, the Union noted its certification[2] by the Board and demanded that the Bank bargain with it. By letter dated 17 March, the Bank's attorney notified the Union that the Bank considered the Board's certification of the Union to be wrong and that it would therefore decline to bargain with the Union. The Bank has refused at all times since 17 March to bargain with the Union. On 28 April the Bank granted wage increases retroactive to 1 April to its employees in the unit described above without prior notification to, or consultation or negotiations with, the Union.

The Bank contends that the Board does not have jurisdiction over it because it is a direct instrumentality of the Government of India and therefore, it is not an "employer" as that term is defined in the Act. The Board rejected this argument in *State Bank of India*, 229 NLRB 838 (1977), and that decision is controlling here.[3]

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[2]The Union was certified as the representative of the employees in the appropriate unit 23 February in Case 2-RC-19372.

[3] See also *State Bank of India*, 262 NLRB 1108 (1982).

The Bank further contends that the pending technical 8(a)(5) proceeding would render premature a decision in the instant case. The Board has granted the Motion for Summary Judgment in Case 2-CA-19487, thereby rendering this contention moot.[4]

Finally, the Bank's contention that it gave the wage increase on the basis of an earlier promise is not a legally sufficient defense. Even accepting the Bank's evidence that the employees were promised a wage increase in April and that the timing of the increase was predetermined, the amount of the increase was discretionary and became a matter as to which the Bank was obligated to consult with the bargaining agent.[5]

We therefore find that the Bank has raised no issue which is properly litigable in this unfair labor practice proceeding. Accordingly, we grant the Motion for Summary Judgment.

On the basis of the entire record, the Board makes the following

Findings of Fact

I. THE BUSINESS OF THE RESPONDENT

The Company is a financial institution organized under the laws of India and licensed to do business in the State of New York, with a place of business at 460 Park Avenue, New York, New York. Annually, in the course and conduct of its business operations, the Respondent derives gross revenues in excess of $1 million and engages in interstate financial transactions in excess of $100,000 from its New York place of business. We find that the Company is an employer engaged in commerce

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[4] 273 NLRB 38 (1984).

[5] *Charles Mfg. Co.*, 245 NLRB 39 (1979); *Oneita Knitting Mills*, 205 NLRB 500 fn. 1 (1973). See also *State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co.*, 195 NLRB 871, 890 (1972).

within the meaning of Section 2(6) and (7) of the Act and that the Union is a labor organization within the meaning of Section 2(5) of the Act.

II. THE ALLEGED UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES

A. The Unit and the Union's Representative Status

The following employees of the Respondent constitute a unit appropriate for collective-bargaining purposes within the meaning of Section 9(b) of the Act:

> All full-time and regular part-time employees employed by Respondent at its 460 Park Avenue, New York, New York facility including tellers, clerks, clerk-typists, messengers, bookkeepers, receptionists, secretaries and machine operators, but excluding all officers, managerial and professional employees, confidential employees, India-based temporary and other temporary employees, maintenance employees, guards and supervisors as defined in the Act.

The Union was certified as the collective-bargaining representative of the employees in the unit on 23 February, and the Union continues to be the exclusive representative under Section 9(a) of the Act.

B. *The Refusal to Bargain*

About 28 April the Respondent, without notice to or bargaining with the Union, granted a wage increase to employees in the unit.

We find the Respondent has, by this conduct, violated Section 8(a)(5) and (1) of the Act.

Conclusion of Law

By granting a wage increase to unit employees on 28 April 1983, without notice to or bargaining with the Union, the Company has engaged in unfair labor practices within the meaning of Section 8(a)(5) and (1) and Section 2(6) and (7) of the Act.

The Remedy

Having found that the Respondent has violated Section 8(a)(5) and (1) of the Act, we shall order it to cease and desist and, on request, bargain collectively with the Union concerning wage increases for unit employees.

ORDER

The National Labor Relations Board hereby orders that the Respondent, State Bank of India, New York, New York, its officers, agents, successors, and assigns, shall

1. Cease and desist from

(a) Refusing to bargain with Local 6, International Federation of Health Professionals, International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO as the exclusive bargaining representative of its employees in the bargaining unit, by granting wage increases without prior notice to or bargaining with the Union, providing that the Respondent shall not be required to rescind any wage increase previously granted.

(b) In any like or related manner interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed them in Section 7 of the Act.

2. Take the following affirmative action necessary to effectuate the policies of the Act.

(a) On request, bargain with the Union as the exclusive representative of the employees in the following appropriate unit concerning wage increases:

> All full-time and regular part-time employees employed by Respondent at its 460 Park Avenue, New York, New York facility including tellers, clerks, clerk-typists, messengers, bookkeepers, receptionists, secretaries and machine operators, but excluding all

officers, managerial and professional employees, confidential employees, India-based temporary and other temporary employees, maintenance employees, guards and supervisors as defined in the Act.

(b) Post as its facility in New York, New York, copies of the attached notice marked "Appendix."[6] Copies of the notice, on forms provided by the Regional Director for Region 2, after being signed by the Respondent's authorized representative, shall be posted by the Respondent immediately upon receipt and maintained for 60 consecutive days in conspicuous places including all places where notices to employees are customarily posted. Reasonable steps shall be taken by the Respondent to ensure that the notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by any other material.

(c) Notify the Regional Director in writing within 20 days from the date of this Order what steps the Respondent has taken to comply.

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[6] If this Order is enforced by a Judgment of a United States Court of Appeals, the words in the notice reading "Posted by Order of the National Labor Relations Board" shall read "Posted Pursuant to a Judgment of the United States Court of Appeals Enforcing an Order of the National Labor Relations Board."

APPENDIX

Notice To Employees
Posted by Order of the
National Labor Relations Board
As Agency of the United States Government

We will not grant wage increases to unit employees without prior notice to or bargaining with Local 6, International Federation of Health Professionals, International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO as the exclusive representative of its employees in the following appropriate unit described below.

We will not in any like or related manner interfere with, restrain, or coerce you in the exercise of the rights guaranteed you by Section 7 of the Act.

We will, on request, bargain with the Union, as the exclusive representative of all employees in the bargaining unit described below, with respect to wage increases. The bargaining unit is:

> All full-time and regular part time employees employed by Respondent at its 460 Park Avenue, New York, New York facility including tellers, clerks, clerk-typists, messengers, bookkeepers, receptionists, secretaries, and machine operators, but excluding all officers, managerial and professional employees, confidential employees, India-based temporary and other temporary employees, maintenance employees, guards and supervisors as defined in the Act.

State Bank of India

NLRB JUDGMENT — ORAL AGRUMENT

United States Court of Appeals

For the Seventh Circuit
Chicago, Illinois 60604

December 11, 1986.

Before

Hon. Walter J. Cummings, Circuit Judge
Hon. John L. Coffey, Circuit Judge
Hon. Hubert L. Will, Senior District Judge*

No. 85-1028

STATE BANK OF INDIA,
Petitioner,

vs.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD,
Respondent.

No. 85-1029

STATE BANK OF INDIA,
Petitioner,

vs.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD,
Respondent,

LOCAL 6, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, AFL-CIO,
Intervening Party Respondent.

Petitions for Enforcement of Orders of the National Labor Relations Board

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* The Honorable Hubert L. Will, Senior District Judge of the Northern District of Illinois, is sitting by designation.

:

No. 85-1585 and 85-1586

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, :

Petitioner, :

vs.

STATE BANK OF INDIA, :

Respondent.

_____ :

This cause came on to be heard on the record from the National Labor Relations Board, and was argued by counsel.

On consideration whereof, IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED by this Court that the orders of the National Labor Relations Board are ordered ENFORCED. with costs, in accordance with the opinion of this Court filed this date.

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
MAY 15 1987
JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
CLERK

No. 86-1493

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1986

STATE BANK OF INDIA,
Petitioner,

v.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD,
Respondent,

LOCAL 6, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, AFL-CIO
Intervening Party Respondent.

IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Whether the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings within the meaning of Supreme Court Rule 17 so as to call for this Court's granting a Writ of Certiorari.

2. Whether the Court of Appeals' decision that the State Bank of India is an employer within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act is erroneous as a matter of law.

3. Whether the Court of Appeals' decision that the State Bank of India was not entitled to an evidentiary hearing on its objections to the representation election violated State Bank of India's rights to due process.

LIST OF PARTIES

All parties to the proceeding in the Court whose judgment is sought to be reviewed are:

STATE BANK OF INDIA
Petitioner-Respondent,

v.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD,
Respondent-Petitioner.

LOCAL 6, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, AFL-CIO,
Intervening Party Respondent.

LISTING PURSUANT TO RULE 28.1

Reserve Bank of India is the parent company of the State Bank of India.

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No. 86-1493

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1986

STATE BANK OF INDIA,
Petitioner,

v.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD,
Respondent,

LOCAL 6, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, AFL-CIO
Intervening Party Respondent.

IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit is reported at 808 F.2d 526 (7th Cir. 1986). The National Labor Relations Board's two decisions and orders are reported at 273 NLRB 264 (1984) and 273 NLRB 267 (1984). The opinions of the Court of

Appeals and of the Board are set out in the Appendix attached to the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari at A-1, A-33 and A-40, respectively.[1]

STATEMENT OF JURSIDICTION

The judgment of the Court of Appeals in this case was entered on December 11, 1986. The Petitioner, State Bank of India, filed its Petition for a Writ of Certiorari in this Court on March 11, 1987.

This Court has juridiction to review the judgment of the Court of Appeals by writ of certiorari pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1254(1).

STATUTES INVOLVED

Section 2(2) of the National Labor Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. §152(2), provides as follows:

> The term "employer" includes any person acting as an agent of an employer, directly or indirectly, but shall not include the United States or any wholly owned Government corporation, or any Federal Reserve Bank, or any State or political subdivision thereof, or any person subject to Railway Labor Act as amended from time to time, or any labor organization (other than when acting as an employer), or anyone acting in the capacity of officer or agent of such labor organization.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The State Bank of India ("Bank") was nationalized and incorporated in India by the State Bank of India Act of 1955. The Bank maintains branch offices in New York and Chicago and an agency in Los Angeles. The branch offices offer general banking services to the public, including checking and savings accounts, commercial

1. "A- " refers to pages in the Appendix attached to and immediately following the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari.

loans, letters of credit, and foreign currency exchange. The Bank's deposits in the United States are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). The Bank's foreign employees who are employed in the United States are subject to United States immigration laws. The Bank's United States operations are also subject to Federal and State banking regulations and taxes.

In each branch, the local branch managers are responsible for day to day operations of the Bank and for local personnel decisions, including the hiring and firing of employees. Except for upper level management in each United States branch office, e.g., manager, assistant manager, and accountant, the State Bank of India hires all United States branch employees locally, including those who are represented by Local 6, International Federation of Health Professionals, International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO, ("Local 6" or "Union").

The State Bank of India acts as an agent for the Reserve Bank of India in locations where the Reserve Bank is not established. The Reserve Bank of India is a wholly owned and controlled agency of the Indian Government and owns more than ninety-two (92) percent of the stock in the State Bank of India. The Court of Appeals found that the relationship between the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India is an agency relationship nearly identical to that which exists between United States banks and the American Federal Reserve Bank. (A-8). The branch offices of the Bank peform the same services as those that are provided by most American banks.

On July 14, 1982, the Union petitioned the National Labor Relations Board ("NLRB" or "Board") for a representation election at the Banks New York branch. The Union sought to represent all full-time and regular part-time tellers, clerks, clerk-typists, messengers, bookkeepers, receptionist, secretaries, and machine operators.

Pursuant to a stipulation for certification, the NLRB conducted an election on September 2, 1982. The vote was 43 to 34 in favor of Union representation.

The Bank filed timely objections to the election, arguing that "the laboratory conditions necessary for a free and fair election" had been destroyed. The Bank alleged, *inter alia,* that the Union had attempted to inject "racism" into the pre-election compaign.

The Regional Director for the Second Region of the National Labor Relations Board recommended that the Bank's objections be overruled. The Region accordingly issued a certification of representation to the Union. The Regional Director also determined that no hearing on the Bank's objections was warranted because the objections were meritless as a matter of law. The Bank thereupon filed exceptions to the Regional Director's recommendations, objecting to his findings of fact and requesting that a hearing be held on the Bank's objections. On February 23, 1983 however, the Board adopted the Regional Director's recommendations and certified the Union as the exclusive bargaining representative for the Bank's clerical employees.

The Bank subsequently refused to bargain with the Union. By letter dated March 17, 1983, counsel for the Bank notified the Union that the Bank considered the Board's certification of the Union to be erroneous and that it would therefore decline to bargain with the Union. The Bank has admitted in its Petition for a Writ of Certiorari that it deliberately refused to bargain with the Union in an attempt to obtain judicial review of the Board's decision to certify the Union. (*See* Petition at 6). In addition, the Bank granted a unilateral wage increase to its employees despite its obligation under Section 8(a)(5) of the Act, 29 U.S.C. §158(a)(5), to bargain on this issue with the Union. The Bank granted the wage increases on April 28, 1983, retroactive to April 1, 1983, to all employees in the bargaining unit described above without notice to or consultation with the Union.

The Union filed charges of unfair labor practices against the Bank with the NLRB. After investigating these charges, the General Counsel for the Board issued two complaints, alleging that the Bank had further violated the Act by refusing to bargain with the Union and that the Bank had violated the Act by unilaterally granting a wage increase to its employees. The Bank admitted in an answer that it had refused to bargain with the Union, but submitted as a defense that the Board's certification of the Union was erroneous. General Counsel for the NLRB subsequently moved for summary judgment. After the Bank submitted reply briefs in both cases, the Board ruled that the Bank had violated the National Labor Relations Act and directed the Bank to begin to bargain with the Union. *State Bank of India and Local 6, IFHP*, 273 NLRB 264 (1984); *State Bank of India and Local 6, IFHP*, 273 NLRB 267 (1984).

The Bank filed timely petitions with the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit for a review of the Board's orders. In response, the Board filed cross petitions for enforcement of its orders. On December 11, 1986, the Court of Appeals entered an order enforcing the Board's petitions for enforcement. *State Bank of India v. National Labor Relations Board*, 808 F.2d 526 (7th Cir. 1986).

ARGUMENT

A. THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT HAS NOT SO FAR DEPARTED FROM THE ACCEPTED AND USUAL COURSE OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS WITHIN THE MEANING OF SUPREME COURT RULE 17 SO AS TO JUSTIFY THIS COURT'S GRANTING OF THE WRIT OF CERTIORARI.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit enforced the Board's orders in their entirety. Specifically, the Court held that: 1) the State Bank of India

is an employer within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act, and 2) the National Labor Relations Board did not abuse its discretion in exercising jurisdiction over the State Bank of India. In *State Bank of India*, 229 NLRB 838 (1977), the Board asserted jurisdiction over the State Bank of India for the first time. The Board held at that time that there was no valid justification for declining to assert jurisdiction over an alleged instrumentality of a foreign state when that employer engages in commercial activity in the United States which meets the Board's jurisdictional standards.

The Board has continued since 1977 to assert jurisdiction over the State Bank of India and over other foreign instrumentalities similarly situated. This determination by the Board is consistent with the decision of this Court in *International Longshoremen's Local 1416, AFL-CIO v. Ariadne Shipping Co.*, 397 U.S. 195 (1970).

Because the Board's decision in this case is consistent with its own case law since 1977 and is consistent with the law of this Court, there are no "special and important reasons" within the meaning of Supreme Court Rule 17 for this Court to grant the Petitioner's request for a Writ of Certiorari.

B. THE DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS THAT THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD MAY ASSERT JURISDICTION OVER THE STATE BANK OF INDIA IS CONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CASE LAW OF THIS COURT.

This Court has long recognized that in passing the National Labor Relations Act, Congress vested in the National Labor Relations Board the fullest jurisdiction breath that was constitutionally permissible under the commerce clause. *NLRB v. Reliance Fuel Oil Corp.*, 371 U.S. 224, 226 (1963). The language of Section 2(2) of the National Labor Relations Act grants the Board jurisdiction over "any" employer doing business in the United

States, with the exception of certain specified exclusions. 29 U.S.C. §152(2). Thus, with the exception of these specified exclusions, Congress has granted to the National Labor Relations Board plenary jurisdiction.

This Court held in *International Longshoremen's Local 1416, AFL-CIO v. Ariadne Shipping Co.*, 397 U.S. 195 (1970) that United States residents who were employed by a foreign ship to do longshoremen's work in the United States were covered by the National Labor Relations Act. The Court specifically noted that the employees involved were American residents, hired to work exclusively on American docks, and that they did not work as seamen on the foreign employer's vessels. *Local 1416*, 397 U.S. at 200. Similarly, the dispute in the instant case revolves around wages to be paid to American residents, "who do non-managerial work for a foreign concern engaged in a commercial enterprise in this country." *State Bank of India v. NLRB*, 808 F.2d at 534.

There is therefore no objective or policy rationale to support the Bank's argument that the NLRB should withhold the exercise of its jurisdiction over the Bank's operations in this county. As the Court of Appeals noted, there is no evidence in the record (and indeed no argument is made in the Petition) that allowing the employees of its American operations to seek representation by a labor union in the United States for the purposes of collective bargaining over terms and conditions of employment in the United States will interfere with the Bank's obligations to the Reserve Bank of India in India or in any way disrupt the monetary policy of the Indian government. *State Bank of India v. NLRB*, 808 F.2d at 534. With the exception of the managerial employees noted above, all of the Bank's employees at its United States offices are American residents. Some of them are American citizens, while others are American residents awaiting naturalization. As American residents, these employees are entitled to the protections of American

law. Thus, there is no question that the employer is engaged in commerce within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act.

If the Bank's arguments were to be accepted, then in essence an anomalous situation would be created whereby the Bank acceded to all Federal and State regulations with regard to banking practices, thereby guaranteeing, to the fullest extent possible, security for its American depositors. Nonetheless, its own employees, working in the United States would not be subjected to the full panoply of protections available under the various Federal and State statutes designed to protect employees. It is hard to believe that Congress ever intended that an enterprise connected to a foreign government which engages in substantial commercial functions in the United States is somehow exempt from statutes such as the National Labor Relations Act. It is even more difficult to accept as logical that the Bank can somehow pick and choose among the various regulatory schemes to decide to which it will be subject.

In summary, it is clear that the State Bank of India is an employer within the meaning of Section 2(2) of the Act.

C. IT WAS NOT ERROR FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS TO AFFIRM THE NLRB'S RULING THAT THE STATE BANK OF INDIA WAS NOT ENTITLED TO AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING ON ITS OBJECTIONS TO THE REPRESENTATION ELECTION.

The Bank has sought review of the decision by the Court of Appeals that the Bank was not entitled to an evidentiary hearing on its objections to the representation action. (Petition pp. 13-16). The Bank's argument in this respect must be considered against the background of this Court's decision in *NLRB v. A.J. Tower, Co.*, 329 U.S. 324, 330 in which this Court held:

> Congress has entrusted the Board with a wide degree of discretion in establishing the procedures and safeguards necessary to insure the fair and free choice of bargaining representatives by employees.

The Bank has predicated its attack on three separate claims: (1) that Local 6 supporters distributed an altered memorandum signed by the president of the Bank that supposedly mislead Bank employees into believing that the Bank favored Local 6; (2) that Union supporters defaced the NLRB official notice of election; and (3) that a letter distributed by Local 6 alleging discrimination on the basis of race constituted an appeal to racial prejudice.

1. Altered Bank Memorandum.

The Regional Director refused to order a hearing with regard to the Bank Memorandum since, as the Court of Appeals observed, the memo was one of more than ten (10) memoranda distributed by the Bank and, all of which other than the allegedly altered memo, made clear that the Bank opposed Local 6's attempt to become certified as the bargaining representative for employees. 808 F.2nd at 538.

The Bank failed to present any evidence that the Union itself was responsible for the forgery. Under such circumstances, the Board has long held that absent some proof that the principal parties themselves are involved, the improper acts of some third party are less damaging to the validity of an election. *NLRB v. ARA Services, Inc.*, 717 F.2d 57, 66 (3rd Cir. 1973); *Tuf-Flex Glass v. NLRB*, 715 F.2d 291, 296 (7th Cir.). The Bank's failure to proffer present evidence concerning the Union's responsibility for the forged letter indicated that the Bank's desire for a hearing was based on the hope that someone might testify at such a hearing in a manner that would link the Union to the altered memorandum. The Bank then was relying merely on allegations and obviously lacked sufficient evidence with regard to this point.

In addition, both the Board and the Court of Appeals concluded that the assertion of the forged letter interfered with employee free choice was simply not credible. The only evidence presented to the Board indicated that once an employee saw the forged letter, that employee checked with a representative of the Bank. Under such circumstances, clearly no hearing was warranted with regard to this memorandum.

2. The Defaced Notice of Election.

The Bank has alleged that an unidentified person defaced the sample National Labor Relations Board ballot. The Bank, however, has failed to produce any evidence whatsoever linking the Union to this action. Moreover, the ballot was quickly replaced by unaltered ballots. No evidence was presented by the Bank to challenge the decision by the Board that employees were unlikely to be misled. The Board's conclusion that the Bank failed to make a *prima facie* case requiring a hearing with regard to the defacing of the ballots is thus equally meritorious.

3. Alleged Appeal to Racial Prejudice.

One Union campaign letter alleged that the Bank was maintaining oppressive conditions and low wages because of the nationality and racial status of the employees. The Bank has alleged that this letter tainted the election atmosphere by constituting an appeal to racial prejudice.

The Board was correct in rejecting that Bank's challenges without a hearing here simply because the statement challenged was hardly racially inflamatory. Rather, the disputed statement — "the State Bank of India is trying to keep the press conditions and low wages for its employees because of most of you are of Indian nationality and other minority groups" (A-29) — in essence

contends that in order to *avoid* the racial discrimination, employees should vote for Local 6.

The Board has long held that reliance upon racial prejudice is a basis for overturning an election. *Sewell Manufacturing Co.*, 138 NLRB 66, 72 (1962). Here the Union was hardly urging people to vote in favor of Local 6 in order to further racial prejudice but rather was seeking to obtain support on the grounds that the Union would prevent discrimination.

Thus, the Board was correct in dismissing the Bank's objections with regard to the alleged appeal or racial prejudice without a hearing. The NLRB was perfectly capable of analyzing this statement without a hearing and its refusal to conduct such a hearing can hardly be deemed improper, particularly in light of the Board's expertise. *Cf. Sure-Tan, Inc. v. NLRB*, 467 U.S. 883 (1984).

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit should be denied.

Respectfully Submitted

By: _____

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No. 86-1493

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1986

STATE BANK OF INDIA, PETITIONER

v.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD AND LOCAL 6, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, AFL-CIO

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD IN OPPOSITION

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18 pp

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the National Labor Relations Board is barred from asserting jurisdiction over petitioner, a bank that is engaged in commercial banking operations in the United States and whose employees reside in the United States, solely because petitioner is owned by a foreign government.

2. Whether the Board abused its discretion by declining to hold a hearing on petitioner's claim that the results of a representation election should be set aside because a single allegedly racially inflammatory statement was made by the union during the course of the election campaign.

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1986

No. 86-1493

STATE BANK OF INDIA, PETITIONER

v.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD AND LOCAL 6, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, AFL-CIO

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD IN OPPOSITION

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals (Pet. App. A1-A32) is reported at 808 F.2d 526. The decisions and orders of the National Labor Relations Board (Pet. App. A33-A47) are reported at 273 N.L.R.B. 264 and 267.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals (Pet. App. A48-A49) was entered on December 11, 1986. The petition for a writ of certiorari was filed on March 11, 1987. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

STATEMENT

1. Petitioner was nationalized and incorporated in India by the State Bank of India Act of 1955. The Reserve Bank of India, a wholly-owned and controlled agency of

the Government of India, owns more than 92% of petitioner's stock. Petitioner acts as an agent for the Reserve Bank of India in places in which the Reserve Bank is not established. Pet. App. A7-A8.

Petitioner maintains branch offices in New York and Chicago, as well as an agency in Los Angeles. The branch offices offer the public general banking services, such as checking and savings accounts, commercial loans, letters of credit, and foreign currency exchange. Petitioner's operations in the United States are subject to regulation under federal and state banking and tax laws. Petitioner's United States deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Pet. App. A8-A9.

Upper-level management personnel at petitioner's branch offices are assigned to their positions in the United States on a temporary basis. Other branch employees are hired locally. Pet. App. A8-A9.[1] Petitioner's International Division, which is located in Bombay, India, makes all policy decisions concerning petitioner's foreign operations, but local branch managers are responsible for day-to-day operations and local personnel decisions, including the hiring and firing of employees. Moreover, local branch managers provide the International Division with recommendations concerning hours of operation for United States branches, fringe benefits for employees, staffing levels, conditions of employment, and other matters typically addressed in employment contracts. These recommendations are given "great weight" by the International Division (*ibid.*). The personnel practices of petitioner's United States branches are substantially based on the customary practices of domestic commercial banks. *Ibid.*; C.A. App. 119, 161-162, 167.

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[1] A substantial proportion of the non-managerial employees at petitioner's United States branches are American citizens. Most of the other employees are awaiting naturalization. Pet. App. A4 n.2.

In July 1982, Local 6 of the International Federation of Health Professionals petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for a representation election at petitioner's New York branch. Petitioner consented to the election, subject to its contention that the Board lacked jurisdiction over petitioner's United States operations or, alternatively, that the Board should decline to assert such jurisdiction. The union won the representation election. Petitioner then filed an objection asserting that the results of the election should be set aside because the election had been tainted by an allegedly racist statement contained in a letter sent to employees by the union.[2] The Board's regional director found that the union's statement did not warrant setting aside the election; he therefore concluded that a hearing on the truthfulness of the statement was not required. The Board adopted the regional director's recommendation and certified the union as the representative of the clerical employees at petitioner's New York branch. Pet. App. A28-A29, A34-A35.[3]

Petitioner refused the union's request to bargain and unilaterally granted a wage increase to the affected employees. The union filed unfair labor practice charges with the Board's General Counsel, who issued complaints alleging that the Bank had violated Section 8(a)(1) and (5) of the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA), 29 U.S.C. 158(a)(1) and (5), by refusing to bargain with the union and by granting a wage increase without notice to or bargaining with the union.

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[2] The letter stated that petitioner was "trying to keep depressed conditions and low wages for its employees, because most of you are of Indian nationality and other minority groups" (Pet. App. A30).

[3] The Board also found that a hearing was not warranted by petitioner's claims that the union distributed an altered memorandum signed by petitioner's president and that union supporters had defaced an election notice. See. Pet. App. A22-A29, A34-A35.

The Board held that petitioner had engaged in the unfair labor practices (Pet. App. A33-A47). It first considered petitioner's claim that it was not subject to the Board's jurisdiction. The Board noted that it had addressed and rejected the same jurisdictional arguments in *State Bank of India* (*State Bank I*), 229 N.L.R.B. 838 (1977).[4] Holding

[4] In *State Bank I*, the Board asserted jurisdiction over petitioner and directed that a representation election be held among the employees in petitioner's Chicago branch. The Board first determined that it had the "statutory power" to assert jurisdiction over petitioner because petitioner operated in interstate commerce and did not fall within any express limitation upon the Board's authority (229 N.L.R.B. at 841-842). The Board noted that petitioner based its claim of immunity upon this Court's decision in *McCulloch* v. *Sociedad Nacional de Marineros de Honduras*, 372 U.S. 10 (1963). In *McCulloch*, the Court held that alien crews working on foreign-flag vessels were not subject to the requirements of the Act, even while vessels were within American waters. The Board stated that *McCulloch* did not determine "the issue of [the Board's authority over] foreign governments or their agents as employers doing business within the Territorial United States" (229 N.L.R.B. at 841). It concluded that "there is no basis for believing that the Act was intended to exclude any employees in our country whose employer in this country is an 'employer' engaged in 'commerce' within the meaning of the Act" (*ibid.*).

The Board next considered whether it should exercise its discretion not to assert jurisdiction over petitioner's employees, noting that it previously had "deemed it inappropriate to assert jurisdiction affecting certain employees working in the United States for an American corporation 'because that employer was a wholly owned subsidiary of . . . an agency' of a foreign government" (229 N.L.R.B. at 841-842 (footnote omitted)). Overruling *AGIP, USA, Inc.*, 196 N.L.R.B. 1144 (1972), and *British Rail-International, Inc.*, 163 N.L.R.B. 721 (1967), in which it had declined to exercise jurisdiction on that basis, the Board determined that "it will better effectuate the policies of the Act for the Board to assert, rather than in our discretion decline, jurisdiction in any case involving employees employed within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by any 'agency' or 'instrumentality' of a foreign state, engaged in commercial activity which meets the Board's jurisdictional standards for such enterprises" (229 N.L.R.B. at 842). The Board found the exercise of its jurisdiction warranted in

that its prior decision controlled this case, the Board concluded that petitioner was subject to its jurisdiction (*id.* at A35 n.5, A42). The Board next declined to reconsider its prior determination that petitioner was not entitled to an evidentiary hearing on its objection to the representation election (*id.* at A35). The Board ordered petitioner to bargain with the union and to cease and desist from making unilateral changes in its employees' wages (*id.* at A38, A45).

2. The court of appeals unanimously enforced the Board's orders (Pet. App. A1-A32). The court noted that "[t]he language of the NLRA § 2(2) on its face clearly vests jurisdiction in the Board over 'any' employer doing business in this country save those Congress excepted with careful particularity" (*id.* at A10 (footnote omitted)). The court found no inconsistency between the Board's exercise of jurisdiction over petitioner's United States employees and this Court's determination in *Benz* v. *Compania Naviera Hidalgo*, 353 U.S. 138 (1957), and *McCulloch* v. *Sociedad Nacional de Marineros de Honduras*, 372 U.S. 10 (1963), that the National Labor Relations Act did not apply to citizens of other nations working on foreign-flag

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light of the increasing nationalization of industry abroad and the influx of such nationalized businesses into this country (*id.* at 839, 841-842). The Board also noted the then-recent enactment of the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976. Although that statute defines an instrumentality of a "foreign state" to include a corporation owned by a foreign state or political subdivision thereof, it denies such instrumentalities the protection of sovereign immunity in any action growing out of a "commercial activity" carried on in the United States. The Board recognized that the statute provided for judicial, rather than administrative, determinations of immunity, but found in the statute's enactment "further support for [the] decision to treat foreign state enterprises coming within [the Board's] jurisdiction as [it] would private individuals under like circumstances." 229 N.L.R.B. at 842 (footnote omitted).

vessels (*id.* at A12-A15). The court of appeals explained (*id.* at A14 (footnote omitted)):

> In contrast to the foreign * * * crewmen involved in *Benz* and *McCulloch*, the record establishes that [petitioner] is doing business in the United States * * *. Further, unlike the foreign employees in *Benz* and *McCulloch* who were only temporarily located in the United States, most of [petitioner's] employees in its United States offices are American citizens or American residents awaiting naturalization. Because these employees live and work in the United States and are subject to the obligations and responsibilities of American citizens, they are at the same time entitled to the protections and benefits our nation provides through its laws.

The court observed that petitioner's employees "are more appropriately compared to the American employees involved in *International Longshoremen's Ass'n, Local 1416, AFL-CIO* v. *Ariadne Shipping Co.*, 397 U.S. 195 (1970), where the Supreme Court held that American residents who were employed by a foreign flag ship to do longshoremen's work were covered by the NLRA" (Pet. App. A14).[5]

The court of appeals rejected petitioner's argument that the Board's exercise of jurisdiction would interfere with the monetary policy of the Government of India. "While it is true that the NLRA exempts the United States federal reserve banks from its jurisdiction," the court stated, peti-

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[5] The court of appeals found that *NLRB* v. *Catholic Bishop*, 440 U.S. 490 (1979), "affirms the Board's position" (Pet. App. A12). It explained that this Court, in *Catholic Bishop*, "did not conclude that there were exceptions to the employers covered by the [Act] other than those expressly excepted by Congress," but rather held that the statute should be interpreted "to exclude any employer whose inclusion within the NLRA would violate the constitution" (*ibid.*). The court of appeals noted that petitioner "does not argue that it is a constitutionally problematic employer within the meaning of *Catholic Bishop*" (*ibid.*).

tioner "is not itself a reserve bank but rather a bank that acts on occasion as the agent of a foreign reserve bank" (Pet. App. A16). The court found no basis in the statute or its legislative history for giving petitioner an exemption from the NLRA not available to the United States banks with which petitioner competes.[6]

The court also upheld the Board's 1977 decision to reverse its prior policy of declining to assert jurisdiction over commercial activities within the United States of companies owned by foreign governments. It found "no basis for disagreeing with" the Board's conclusion that "asserting jurisdiction over [petitioner] would effectuate the purposes of the NLRA given the expanded commercial activities of foreign government-owned employers like [petitioner] in our country, and the increasing number of American resident employees hired by them" (Pet. App. A22).

Finally, the court rejected petitioner's assertion that it was entitled to an evidentiary hearing on its contention that the union engaged in racially inflammatory conduct during the election campaign. The court agreed with the Board that the union's statement could not properly be characterized as racially inflammatory. It noted that "[a]lthough the Union's statement here had 'racial overtones,' the statement was relevant to the working conditions and wages of the employees the union sought to represent" (Pet. App. A31).

The court also noted that the alleged racism was not "sufficiently close to the core theme of the campaign" (Pet. App. A31). It stated that "[t]he * * * remark was a single sentence at the end of a long letter urging support for the union. This long letter in turn was one of many communications from the union to the employees presenting

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[6] The court also rejected petitioner's claim that the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act precluded the Board's exercise of jurisdiction (Pet. App. A16-A18).

reasons for voting for the union" (*ibid.*). For these reasons, the court of appeals upheld the Board's conclusion that petitioner "failed to establish a *prima facie* case of racially inflammatory conduct and therefore was not entitled to a hearing" (*id.* at A32).[7]

ARGUMENT

The decision of the court of appeals is correct and does not conflict with any decision of this Court or another court of appeals. Review by this Court is not warranted.

1. The National Labor Relations Act vests the National Labor Relations Board with the "fullest *jurisdictional* breadth constitutionally permissible under the Commerce Clause." *NLRB* v. *Reliance Fuel Corp.*, 371 U.S. 224, 226 (1963) (emphasis in originial); see also *Polish Alliance* v. *NLRB*, 322 U.S. 643, 647-648 (1944). Nothing in the statute or its legislative history indicates that Congress intended to exempt from the Board's jurisdiction all companies owned by foreign nations. Compare 29 U.S.C. 152(2) (express statutory exclusions); *NLRB* v. *Bell Aerospace Co.*, 416 U.S. 267, 283-284 (1974) (finding specific legislative history indicating that Congress did not intend to subject managerial employees to the Board's authority). The conclusion is therefore inescapable that petitioner is subject to the statutory jurisdiction of the Board.

Petitioner argues (Pet. 8-9) that a contrary result is mandated by this Court's decisions in *Benz* v. *Compania Naviera Hidalgo, S.A.*, 353 U.S. 138 (1957), and *McCulloch* v. *Sociedad Nacional de Marineros de Honduras*, 372 U.S. 10 (1963). The Court held in those cases that the Act does not extend to "labor disputes between nationals

[7] The court upheld the Board's determination that petitioner's other objections to the election did not necessitate an evidentiary hearing (Pet. App. A22-A29).

of other countries operating ships under foreign laws." 353 U.S. at 143 (footnote omitted); see also 372 U.S. at 17-22. The Court stated that "[t]he whole background of the [National Labor Relations] Act is concerned with industrial strife between American employers and employees," and concluded that "the boundaries of the Act" include "only the workingmen of our own country and its possessions" (353 U.S. at 143-144).

Benz and *McCulloch* plainly do not bar the Board from exercising jurisdiction over foreign employers operating within the United States. They concern only the "maritime operations of foreign-flag ships employing alien seamen." *McCulloch*, 372 U.S. at 13; see also *Incres Steamship Co.* v. *International Maritime Workers Union*, 372 U.S. 24, 27 (1963). Indeed, this Court already has recognized that those decisions establish an extremely narrow rule, holding that the Act *does* extend to American residents who perform longshore work in the United States for the owners of a foreign vessel. These workers were subject to the Act, the Court found, because their duties did not involve "any internal affairs of either ship which would be governed by foreign law." *International Longshoremen's Ass'n, Local 1416, AFL-CIO* v. *Ariadne Shipping Co.*, 397 U.S. 195, 199 (1970) (footnote omitted); see also *International Longshoremen's Ass'n* v. *Allied International, Inc.*, 456 U.S. 212, 219-220 (1982) (*Benz* line of cases relates to maritime operations of foreign-flag vessels).

The court of appeals correctly concluded (Pet. App. A14 (footnote omitted)) that petitioner's employees "are more appropriately compared to the American employees involved in [*Ariadne*]" because, "unlike the foreign employees in *Benz* and *McCulloch* who were only temporarily located in the United States, most of [petitioner's] employees in its United States offices are American citizens or American residents awaiting naturalization." As in *Ariadne*, "the labor dispute centers on the wages to be paid American residents, foreign or natural, who do

non-managerial work for a foreign concern engaged in a commercial enterprise in this country" (Pet. App. A15). *Benz* simply does not apply in the present situation.[8]

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[8] Petitioner's contrary argument is based upon an excerpt from the opinion in *Benz*. The Court there stated that it previously had relied on the absence of express congressional intent in declining to extend other statutes regulating seamen's wages to cover foreign seamen on foreign vessels, and that a "storm of diplomatic protest" had resulted when Congress considered proposals to broaden those statutes (353 U.S. at 146). Observing that the seamen in *Benz* had "agreed in Germany to work on the foreign ship under British articles," the Court declined to "read into the Labor Management Relations Act an intent to change the contractual provisions made by these parties. For us to run interference in such a delicate field of international relations there must be present the affirmative intention of the Congress clearly expressed. It alone has the facilities necessary to make fairly such an important policy decision where the possibilities of international discord are so evident and retaliative action so certain." 353 U.S. at 146-147; see also 372 U.S. at 17-22. That comment obviously must be read in the context of *Benz*, where the question before the Court was whether United States law would override the law that otherwise governed conduct aboard a foreign vessel. As its subsequent decision in *Ariadne* makes clear, the Court did not hold, or suggest, that the Act does not apply in any situation in which foreign policy concerns might possibly be implicated.

Indeed, under the Railway Labor Act, 45 U.S.C. 151 *et seq.*, the National Mediation Board (NMB) does not assert jurisdiction over foreign based flight crews of foreign air carriers. However, the NMB routinely exercises jurisdiction over ground employees working in the United States who are employed by air carriers wholly or substantially owned by foreign states. See, *e.g.*, *Aerovias Venzalanes*, 9 N.M.B. 364 (1982) (certifying the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAM) as the representative of the carrier's U.S. office and clerical workers); *Iran National Airlines*, 7 N.M.B. 245 (1980) (certifying the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as the representative of the carrier's U.S. passenger service agents); *Iberia Airlines of Spain*, 7 N.M.B. 256 (1980) (discussing 1973 certification of the IAM as the representative of the carrier's U.S. office, clerical, fleet and passenger service employees).

Indeed, petitioner's claim (Pet. 9-10) that the Board's exercise of jurisdiction would threaten "the sensitive area of foreign relations" is undercut by the fact that petitioner's operations are regulated by a host of state and federal laws, such as statutes regulating the banking industry. Petitioner's speculation concerning possible disruptions of "international monetary policy" and "retaliatory action" by the Indian Government appears directed at obtaining a broad exemption from the labor laws for any company owned by a foreign government. Nothing in the National Labor Relations Act justifies that result. Instead, Congress's determination—embodied in the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act—that sovereign immunity does not shield the commercial activities of foreign governments, entirely undercuts petitioner's position. See Pet. App. A16-A18.[9]

Petitioner next contends (Pet. 10-11) that the statutory exclusion of "Federal Reserve Banks" (29 U.S.C. 152(2)) indicates that Congress intended that all "agencies with expertise in monetary policy be free from interference by the Board." First, as the court of appeals found (Pet. App. A15-A16), it is petitioner's parent, the Reserve Bank of India, that is the equivalent of a Federal Reserve Bank. Petitioner's activities are comparable to those of the United States banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System, and all of those banks are subject to the Board's jurisdiction. Second, Congress excluded only "Federal Reserve Banks" from the Board's jurisdiction. Petitioner's claim that foreign banks deserve similar treatment is therefore properly addressed to Congress.

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[9] Petitioner's assertion (Pet. 12) that the Board improperly relied on the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act is frivolous. The Board did not usurp the jurisdiction of the courts to decide questions of sovereign immunity, but simply noted that provisions of that Act confirmed the Board's interpretation of its own jurisdiction. See *State Bank I*, 229 N.L.R.B. at 841; *S K Products Corp.*, 230 N.L.R.B. 1211, 1213 (1977).

Finally, petitioner is plainly wrong in asserting (Pet. 11-12) that the Board abused its discretion by asserting jurisdiction in the circumstances of this case. The Board clearly articulated the policy considerations underlying its 1977 decision to assert jurisdiction over commercial activities within the United States of instrumentalities of foreign governments. *State Bank I,* 229 N.L.R.B. at 839, 841-842; see also *S K Products Corp.,* 230 N.L.R.B. 1211 (1977). The court of appeals correctly held (Pet. App. A19) that the Board's decision was justified by "the fact that foreign banks were increasingly involved in American markets, and that more American residents were being employed by those foreign banks"; because "circumstances had changed substantially since [the Board's] earlier decision[]," the Board was entitled to alter its policy.

2. The court of appeals correctly rejected petitioner's contention that the Board should have held an evidentiary hearing concerning petitioner's objection to the union's allegedly racially inflammatory campaign statement.

The Board has broad authority to regulate conduct relating to representation elections. See *NLRB* v. *A.J. Tower Co.,* 329 U.S. 324, 330 (1946). When campaign literature contains material that is intentionally racially inflammatory, the Board will set aside the election results. *Sewell Manufacturing Co.,* 138 N.L.R.B. 66, 71-72 (1962). When the challenged statements are found not to be racially inflammatory, either because the statements are isolated or because the racial references are temperate or germane to the campaign, the Board instead applies its general rule that it "will not set elections aside on the basis of misleading campaign statements." *Midland National Life Insurance Co.,* 263 N.L.R.B. 127, 133 (1982) (footnote omitted); see also Pet. App. A29-A31; *Peerless of America, Inc.* v. *NLRB,* 576 F.2d 119, 125 (7th Cir. 1978); *Bancroft Manufacturing Co.,* 210 N.L.R.B. 1007 (1974); *Hobco Manufacturing Co.,* 164 N.L.R.B. 862 (1967);

Archer Laundry Co., 150 N.L.R.B. 1427 (1965). Finally, under Board rules, a party raising objections to an election is entitled to an evidentiary hearing only if it has raised "substantial and material factual issues and proffers evidence that establishes a *prima facie* case for setting aside the election." *L.C. Cassidy & Son, Inc.* v. *NLRB*, 745 F.2d 1059, 1064 (7th Cir. 1984); see also Pet. App. A22-A23.

Petitioner does not challenge the standard governing its entitlement to an evidentiary hearing. Petitioner contends only (Pet. 15) that a hearing should have been held to judge the truthfulness of the particular statement at issue in this case because, if the statement was untrue, it was racially inflammatory. But the Board found, and the court of appeals agreed, that the nature and context of the union's statement showed that it was not racially inflammatory within the meaning of *Sewell*. See Pet. App. A30-A32. Petitioner presents no reason why this Court should reconsider that factual finding. Therefore, a hearing concerning the truth of the union's allegations was unnecessary: under the Board's general rules for assessing non-inflammatory statements, even if the statement was shown to be untrue, there would have been no grounds for setting aside the results of the election. See *Midland National Life Insurance Co.*, 263 N.L.R.B. at 133 (the Board does not "probe into the truth or falsity of the parties' campaign statements"); see also page 12, *supra*.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted.

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